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THE

Chamberlain Association of America

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

1903, 1904 - 05

HELD IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1903

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Chamberlain Association of America.

Annual Meeting of 1903.

SEPTEMBER 8th, 1903, was the date of the sixth annual meeting of this Association, and it found a delightful and enthusiastic company of members gathered from various parts of the country at the reception given by the President and his associates at twelve o'clock at the Parker House, Boston. Near the close of this informal but delightful season of personal intercourse, a surprise came upon the President, which apparently came nearer to disconcerting him than any his strenuous career had hitherto experienced, when General Samuel E. Chamberlain of Barre, Mass., in behalf of the Society presented to General Joshua L. Chamberlain a gavel, made from wood of trees growing on Little Round Top, Gettysburg, Pa., which contained a bullet embedded in it at the time of the battle more than forty years ago. The gavel was beautifully mounted in silver and appropriately inscribed.

Speech of General Samuel E. Chamberlain.

Mr. President: By request of our Association it becomes my pleasant duty to present to you a memorial, a historic souvenir of the heroic struggle for the possession of Little Round Top at Gettysburg, forty years ago.

For those of our kin present who are not conversant with the details of that fight, I will briefly sketch the position.

On our left on that momentous second day General Sickles had got his command into a false position, but was desperately fighting to retrieve his error, with Longstreet turning both his flanks. Little Round Top unoccupied, commanding Sickles' position, and in fact the whole left of the Union lines, was the prize for which Longstreet was pushing two of his divisions, with resistless force. At that juncture General Warren, chief engineer of our army, seeing the desperate need, dashed down to meet the Fifth Corps advancing to Sickles' aid, and taking the responsibility, ordered Vincent's Brigade to double quick for Round Top and hold it at all costs.

Leading that advance Colonel Chamberlain, your President, with his gallant command, rushed up the rocky steeps under a terrible artillery fire from Longstreet, and took position on the southern slope of that commanding height, now the extreme left of the whole Union line. The Texas and Alabama Brigades striking this slope almost at the same instant, a fierce, long and bloody struggle ensued, on the issue of which depended the fate of the field, and we may well say of the Union cause. Other troops came up on Chamberlain's right, and the enemy were also reinforced; but the desperate endeavor was to turn our left flank. The 20th Maine had lost a third of its men, had expended all its ammunition and that snatched from the dead and dying on the field, when rushed upon by a fifth assault, and about to be overrun, the Colonel rushed forward to his colors with the clarion shout, "Bayonet!" In an instant the ring of the fixing bayonets cuts the air, and these brave men dash into the

faces of the outnumbering, astonished foe, and in an impetuous charge clear the enemy entirely out of their vantage ground on our left, taking four hundred prisoners, and securing the position which held the fate of the day.

I need say no more. The Congress recognized the heroic action of the Colonel, and conferred on him the Cross of Honor. And from that moment began that rapid promotion which distinguished his career.

To this man, — to you, President, Governor, Major General, and what other titles of honor wearing or deserving, I cannot enumerate, I present in behalf of this Association, this gavel, brought by fair hands from woods growing or left by you on the summit of Little Round Top, emblem of your strength and memento of your glory.

The President's Response.

General: And you others in particular, who have done this thing, I am captive to your courtesy. The Romans had a saying "To be praised by a man who is himself praised is praise indeed." Thus you do me double honor. For I can assure you this other kinsman of yours, deserves more than anything his generous words could claim for me. His honorable scars attest his manhood. A veteran of the Mexican war, a distinguished leader and "bold sabreur" in our war for the Union, his chivalry shows itself in speech as eloquent as his valor was resistless.

This token of your good will I accept with peculiar gratitude. The associations connected with its origin hold a deep place in memory and in thought. There are crises in the affairs of nations as of individuals when the issues of a lifetime hang upon the action of an hour.

The substance of your token reminds me of the duty we have to hold ourselves able to meet the need, ready with our best of resolution and endeavor in the "times that try men's souls." This leaden bullet embedded in the oak tells of the cost at which noble purpose must be borne on and through.

But this oak has taken its solidity from the sunshine of years ; it has breathed the airs of heaven, and drunk the dews of the trysting time of earth. A thousand sweetnesses have made its strength. So may I say your loving kindnesses, which make man's hardihood, have made this token a source of strength for me. I shall hold it as the symbol of your approval and affectionate regard. It will live as part of what may move me to worthy thought and deed in order to deserve this in any way.

And while I am honored to stand before you I shall wield this gavel not to command you, but to hold before you a symbol of your worth and a signal of your high advance. So this token has a value not to be measured by memories nor requited wholly with thanks, but held as power and prophecy of yet better things.

Mrs. Annie E. Smiley of Springfield, Mass., read an original poem, entitled "Private Witherell's Story," which was an account of General Chamberlain's military career as told by a soldier of the 20th Maine Regiment who fought under him at Gettysburg. This evoked much enthusiasm.

After the reception came the luncheon, and the well-known cuisine of the Parker House was thoroughly tested, while the members indulged in continued social interchanges and witty anecdotes, making many centers of lively demonstration.

At the appointed hour the President called the Society to the regular business session. The Recording Secretary being absent, Miss Jennie C. Watts was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the Recording Secretary, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Genealogical Bureau were read and accepted, and will appear later in this account. The Recording Secretary was unable to be present, but wrote saying that an increasing pressure of business would compel him to resign his office, but that he would retain the same interest in the Society as at the beginning.

The Treasurer stated that the reserve fund of the Society, \$300, was deposited in the Quincy Savings Bank and drawing four per cent. interest.

The report of the Executive Committee was given orally by Mr. Montague Chamberlain. It referred chiefly to the proceedings of the committee during the past year. He presented the following as the recommendation of the Executive Committee:

Whereas, The Association is developing its work in several branches we therefore advise that the Association take measures to increase its income by enlarging the membership and by inviting subscriptions to the special work of the Genealogical and Historical Bureaus.

Recommended also that a salary of \$250 a year be paid to Mr. George W. Chamberlain, as Secretary of the Genealogical Bureau, and that a detailed account be rendered the Society of receipts and expenditures of the Bureau.

No report was received from the Genealogical Committee, the Committee on English Ancestry, or the Committee on Colonial and American Revolutionary History.

The report of the Committee on Recent Wars was presented by Miss A. M. Chamberlain and was accepted and ordered placed on file.

An oral report was made for the Historical Committee by its chairman, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, to the effect that the committee had considered the subject entrusted to their care and formulated plans for the future. In furtherance thereof he asked the members of the Association to send to the committee the historical material they possessed relating to men or women bearing the name of Chamberlain.

Voted, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, that the Association engage the services of Mr. George W. Chamberlain as Secretary of the Genealogical Bureau and pay him a salary at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars a year, he to work under the direction and supervision of the Genealogical Committee; and that the chairman of that committee be requested to include in his report a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Bureau.

Voted, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, that the Executive Committee be authorized to issue a circular requesting the members to assist in enlarging the membership of the Association; also inviting subscriptions to the special work of the Genealogical and Historical Committees.

The President extended an invitation to all members and their friends in attendance to visit his seaside place on the shore of Casco Bay, in Brunswick, Maine, on

September 9th, stating that he had made arrangements to convey his guests from Portland to his place by an island steamer; or that they could be met by carriages at the Brunswick Railroad station, if they preferred to come by rail. Many members at once indicated their acceptance, and others expressed their wish to join the party and their hope that they could arrange to go.

Interesting addresses were made by Dr. George M. Chamberlain of Chicago, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain of Brockton, Mr. F. W. Chamberlain of Three Oaks, Mich., Miss L. B. Chamberlain of Washington, D. C., Mrs. A. E. Smiley of Springfield, Mrs. E. A. Capron of Winchendon, and Rev. Mr. Smiley.

Music was interspersed among the addresses: A beautiful vocal solo by Mrs. Martha E. Austin of Roxbury; a charming performance by Miss Ella Chamberlain, the well-known whistling soloist, with her flute-like voice, in wonderful bird imitations; and a brilliant piano solo by Mrs. Austin C. Wellington.

Kindly greetings were received from Mrs. R. P. Chamberlain and daughter, Miss Jessie Chamberlain, from their winter home at Hotel Kaiserhoff, in the Tyrol. Many interesting letters were read from the Vice Presidents and prominent members from various parts of the country, congratulating the President on the pleasant circumstances attending his birthday, and expressing deep interest in the success of this meeting and the objects of the Society.

The report of the Nominating Committee was made by the chairman, Mr. Thomas E. Chamberlain.

The President thereupon stated that he had requested the committee not to present his name for re-election,

and expressed his desire to see some other member in this office, who could give it more close and constant attention than his time would permit. He desired the Association to excuse him from serving longer, but the Association expressed its unwillingness to accept his declination.

The report was accepted, and the officers as nominated duly elected. The list will appear on a following page.

Discussion arising upon the financial condition of the Society, inasmuch as the Assistant Treasurer reported that the expenses, as now authorized, would exceed the current funds, various measures were proposed to meet the situation, including a proposition to draw from the invested funds for this exigency.

Dr. George M. Chamberlain offered to draw his check to meet the reported deficit in the treasury. He did this, he said, in order that it might not be necessary to diminish the reserve fund.

The following resolutions were then passed :

On the motion of Mr. Montague Chamberlain: That the generous gift of fifty dollars, by Dr. George M. Chamberlain, be accepted as a welcome assistance to the Association at the present, and, it was hoped, a nucleus for subscriptions to the work of the Bureau from other sources, and that the Association desires to place on record its grateful sense of the high motives of our member in offering this most opportune gift.

On motion of Miss L. B. Chamberlain: That Dr. G. M. Chamberlain be a life member of the Association.

On motion of Miss A. M. Chamberlain: That the Association desires to present its thanks to the retiring members of the Executive Committee, and to express its high appreciation of their services: to Mr. Asa W.

Chamberlain, Recording Secretary; to Mr. Thomas E. Chamberlain, a member of the Executive Committee; and, in an especial degree, to Mr. Montague Chamberlain, chairman of the Executive Committee, for his deep interest in the welfare of the Association, and for his multifarious activity in its service during the past five years.

The committee appointed to correct errors in previous annual reports find that the article pertaining to applications for membership should read as follows:

Applications for membership in the Association should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary; and when the application blank is filled out it should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer with the admission fee.

Voted, That the arrangements for the next annual meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

The business meeting was then adjourned, and the members took the boat or the train for Maine, where they were to spend a delightful day at the seaside home of the President, in accordance with his invitation. A majority of the party took the sea trip to Portland.

It was a glorious moonlight night, and our generous hearted Doctor George M., of Chicago, could not find a single patient for his medical skill, although many enjoyers of his genial courtesies.

Arriving in Portland at an early hour, delightful rides were taken in electric cars to various points of interest, including the splendid views from the Eastern and Western Terraces at either end of the beautiful "city by the sea." We then went on board the cosy little steamer, which General Chamberlain had chartered for the party, and wound our way amidst the many islands, which make

Casco Bay so famous for picturesque beauty. Most of these islands are wooded and grassy to the water's edge; now and then one fringed with white or gray rocky cliffs, the wonderful shoreland of bright fields and charming homes all the while visible through the openings. The General pointed out historic places on the way, and recounted interesting events of the olden times, whose story he knows so well. In the lower bay we passed the places made familiar in name in Whittier's weird poem, "The Dead Ship of Harpswell." We reached, after two hours, the head of the bay and the headland "Domhegan," named after one of the Indian chiefs who signed the original deed of these shores to the white men, and which for more than a century had been a famous ship-yard, where years ago the big ships were built which inspired Longfellow to write his well-known poem on that theme.

The main building here is the old First Baptist Church of Brunswick, built more than one hundred years ago, its great beams and posts not wholly covered from sight by the more recent adaptations to wider communions. With appetites sharpened by the salt sea air, and rather a long morning excursion, all did justice to a shore dinner not to be rated as less than superb, with many courses of delicious home-cooking for which we believe this place is noted. Then the company betook themselves to roaming over the broad slopes of beautiful grounds, or amidst the deep belts of noble trees along the water's edge on three sides, or seated on the broad piazzas enjoyed the wide expanse of the bay in front with its oases of bright green islands near and far. Those waiving outdoor enjoyments, or wishing more close conferences, gathered in the spacious parlor, now hardly needing the office of the broad

fire-place wide enough to take in a "cord-wood" stick ; but making their cheer by playing stirring music or singing patriotic and college songs.

When the time for parting came, and the carriages drew up for those who preferred to return to Portland by train, Mr. Caswell gave the signal for a "three times three and a royal tiger" for the General and his wife beloved by all, not forgetting other members of his family who contributed to make the occasion so delightful, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and perhaps more significant gestures or tokens of unforgetting, most of the company set forth from this charming spot. A goodly and heart-drawn group accepted the General's invitation, given to all who could remain, to spend a few days more with him here.

It did not take the departing Chamberlains long to pass the College examination, although Bowdoin has many attractions which tempt one to linger long. Passing close to the President's house in town, which was once the home to which Longfellow when a Professor here took his youthful bride and where also he wrote some of his best known early poems, since then enlarged into a mansion which has been the tarrying-place of many most distinguished guests, honored names in the country's later history, the party took the electric cars for a shore ride to Portland. Here they took the same steamer that had brought them the night before from Boston, to which city they safely returned, all declaring the day with the General had been one of the red-letter days of their lives.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1903.

Congratulations are coming in from distant members upon the receipt of the 5th Annual Report of our Society, indicating gratification that real progress seems to have been made genealogically, that a good foundation has been laid in English ancestry, and that a history of the society and family has been projected and many members have contributed much valuable data as well as money to develop knowledge all along the lines. The Chamberlains have a strong indefinable individuality of their own, and when united in one common cause, success should follow. The Constitution states that the object of our Society is three-fold: genealogical, historical and social; time and labor have been expended on the first; last year the Historical Committee was established and this year our President has cordially invited all of the members to visit his summer home on the lovely coast of Maine, at the close of the annual business meeting in Boston, so a healthy impetus may be developed and a new era created in social lines. September 8, is a focal date in the history of our Society, marking the first and sixth anniversary of the Association; it is doubly interesting for we also celebrate the birthday of our honored President, and register the passage of another milestone in his life's journey. This organization owes him a large debt of gratitude for the able and successful administration of its affairs. Last

year he proved his deep interest and loyalty by declining a social invitation from the President of the United States in order to attend the business sessions of this Association. He commands the esteem of our distinguished Vice Presidents and members by his unselfish service. May he long be spared to observe many anniversaries of September 8.

Death has claimed two of our prominent men; one had planned to be with us at this meeting, Professor William B. Chamberlain of the Theological Seminary of Chicago, a man universally beloved by his pupils, associate Professors and friends, and Dr. Dwight S. Chamberlain, a man of rare executive ability with a strong individuality of his own, living in Lyons, N. Y. Twenty of our members have passed away since the formation of this Society. Of the two hundred and seventy-eight names enrolled, we find Massachusetts claims ninety and New York about thirty, while Chicago has fifteen from the nineteen in Illinois. Two of our honored Vice Presidents are in foreign lands, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain is in Europe for his health, while Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., one of the projectors of this Society, was sent out by the A. B. C. F. M. for a six months tour in Africa to report upon the condition of the missions there since the Boer War. We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a special illuminated edition of *The Oakland Tribune* California, from Mr. Richard H. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade of Oakland, while Capt. O. L. Chamberlain sends greetings from Washington en route for British Columbia. A fine photograph of Laura Chamberlain Drew of Brooklyn, N. Y. was also received. Also we were favored with a printed copy of the description of the

favorite coat of arms of one branch of the Chamberlains from Mrs. Annie E. Smiley.

In the large and handsome Annual Report recently issued, many have learned to what branch they belong; are not *all* sufficiently interested to apply to the General Bureau to help them solve their ancestral problems? Full credit has already been given to the chairman of the General Bureau and to the editor of the Annual Report for earnest efficient work in the late issue. The report speaks for itself; but the question arises: Is it right to throw so much care and responsibility upon a few? Should not the labor be divided? Year after year notes the gradual expansion of the Association by the appointment of various committees to engage in new lines of labor. These members are asked to unite in special work, although not barred from others, in order to ensure definite results with the least expense to the Society. The question arises how may we obtain a larger enrollment so as to secure a continual growth and an assured constituency.

We note a few suggestions from members. There is quite a desire to see and know something of our noted Vice Presidents, chairmen of committees and prominent members, who, on account of distance and engagements, rarely attend the annual gatherings; hence the request for their pictures and a sketch of their lives; this matter has been referred to the Historical Committee. Another suggestion from prominent members is that a preliminary pamphlet of five generations or more of the genealogy of members should be printed inexpensively, followed later by that of five more, which could afterwards be revised and published in handsome volumes. Fearing that it may take years to complete ten generations and they have a

desire to see a genealogy published during their life time. The resignation of the chairman of the General Bureau and the appointment of a Historical Committee call for more active coöperation on the part of every member to help increase the income without drawing on the Reserve Fund of three hundred dollars in the Savings Bank. Shall we ask subscriptions or try to enroll from fifty to one hundred more names? The best kind of growth is said to be from within; can we not ensure that by each one lending a hand, so we can accomplish the whole work? Will all promise to try? "Happiness is a mosaic composed of very small stones, each taken singly, may be of little value, but when all are grouped and set, they form a graceful whole—a costly jewel!" So it may be in this Society, one alone seems of little consequence and accomplishes little, but when taken together they form a grand whole.

That all will unite to bring this to pass is the desire of your Corresponding Secretary.

ABBIE MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Boston, Mass., September 8, 1903.

Necrology.

William Benton Chamberlain, 1847 — March 7, 1903.

In the death of William Benton Chamberlain a remarkable life was suddenly ended. His character was moulded by his early struggles in acquiring a collegiate education, and in the crystallization of his musical talents, especially in its relation to religion. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1875, and completed his course in the Theological Seminary in 1884, when he became Professor of

Rhetoric in the college. "Oberlin remembers him as a student, instructor, leader in song, minister, neighbor and friend for twenty-five years." In 1894 he accepted the call to the Chair of Oratory and Sacred Music in Chicago Theological Seminary, and became the Dean of the School of Church Music. He was appointed Director of Music for the World's Sunday School Convention in Jerusalem, 1904. He possessed a rare personality, and "was magnetic, forceful, loveable, gentle, good, and aimed to lift up Christ through the medium of teaching and preaching." Thousands of students and hearers bear testimony to his spiritual influence, and hundreds of loving tributes were received by his family.

Dwight S. Chamberlain, February 22, 1839 — May 11, 1902.

Dr. Dwight S. Chamberlain was born in Litchfield County, Conn., from distinguished Revolutionary ancestors; his great-grandfather rendered service on General Washington's staff. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1862; served in the Civil war as Assistant Surgeon in the 138th Regiment, New York Infantry, and afterwards in the New York Heavy Artillery; he was promoted to be Major and Surgeon in February, 1865. He was in many engagements, and taken prisoner while ministering to the wounded at Monocacy, but he was paroled. "His career was marked by untiring devotion, unflinching courage, and professional skill." He was an honored member of Adams Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion. Afterwards he studied law, being associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Parshall, in banking, and

succeeded him as President of Lyons' National Bank, Lyons, N. Y. He was courteous in manner, a prodigious worker, conservative in business methods, and not only one of the solid men of Lyons, but one of the largest real estate owners of northern New York. For thirty-five years he was a member of Grace Church and also one of her officers.

Moses Martin, April 8, 1834 — September 28, 1902.

Rev. Moses Martin, D.D., was born at Peacham, Vt., educated in her academy, graduated from Middlebury College in 1861, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864, and ordained to preach in 1865. He filled with acceptance several missionary pastorates in Wisconsin, and he had a fruitful one of eleven years in Three Oaks, Mich. The church building at Ovid, Mich., is a monument to his faith and ability. He possessed the divine art of making small pastorates, sometimes unpromising ones, great ones. He was a valued member of the Home Missionary Board, and filled with marked acceptance the position as chairman. "His gentle disposition, kindly wit, and high ideals, captured those with whom he came in contact." His great object was to help others, and his sermons were thoughtful, helpful and spirited. Many tributes of love and esteem were paid by his former parishioners and brother ministers to his memory.

Mrs. Otis H. Harding, April 4, 1836 — January 30, 1903.

Mrs. Otis H. Harding, daughter of John and Martha S. R. Chamberlain, was born at Springfield, N. H., April 4, 1836. She was a member of the Baptist Church in Brattleboro, Vt., where she married Otis H. Harding;

after their removal to Allston, Mass., they united with the Phillips Congregational Church at South Boston. Ever kind and affectionate in her family, she was a true and devoted friend and her sympathy extended outward to all, even to strangers. She died suddenly January 30, 1903, and is survived by her husband and by two of her five children.

Report of the Committee on English Ancestry.

THIS report will include a brief statement of the results obtained between August 27, 1902, and June 17, 1904. Our English research has been confined strictly to the name Chamberlain and its variants. The results include a list of Chamberlains who were English adventurers, a resumé of the general English researches together with our special English gleanings for the last year and a half.

ENGLISH ADVENTURERS.

Richard Chamberlaine, the elder, was one of the twenty-four directors of the first English company organized "for the Discoverie of Regions, Dominions, Islands and Places Unknown." He was active in fitting out John Cabot who commanded the first recorded voyage from England to America in 1497.

Abraham Chamberlayne, reputed to have been a French Huguenot and first cousin to Dr. Peter Chamberlayne of London, famous as accoucheur to the Queens of James I. and Charles I., of England, furnished a part of the funds that enabled Henry Hudson to make his celebrated voyage in the ship "Discovery" to the New World in 1610.

He was a London merchant and an active member of the Virginia East India, North West Passage, Somers (or Bermudas) Islands and Providence (or Bahamas) Island Companies. He was one of the incorporators of the Second Virginia Charter which was granted in 1609. He was also an incorporator of the Somers Island Charter granted June 29, 1615. In April, 1623, he is described as one of "the Adventurers that dislike y^e present proceedings of business in y^e Virginia and Somers Islands Companies." (Brown's "Genesis of the United States," vol. 2, p. 852, etc.)

Richard Chamberlain, an ironmonger, was a member of His Majesty's Council for Virginia, in 1613, and of the Second Virginia Charter.

George Chamberlain, of Aldermanbury, London, and Richard Chamberlain are named as incorporators of the Somers Island Charter granted June 29, 1615. They were also incorporators of the Third Virginia Charter. One Richard Chamberlain, a merchant, *et als.*, bought Somers Islands, November 25, 1612, of the London Company.

Peter Chamberlaine of the Blackfriars, London, father of Dr. Peter Chamberlaine, owned property in 1626, consisting of "several adventures in the East India Company, in Virginia," and elsewhere "beyond the seas." (Chancery proceedings, Charles I., Bundle C 5, No. 49.)

William Chamberlain, a London merchant in 1643, was associated with George Mynifie, a merchant of Virginia, in the voyages of the "Dove," of Ipswich, carried on between London and Virginia from about 1636. In this ship about one hundred persons were transported to Virginia on one voyage. (Chancery Proceedings, Charles

I., Bundle C 22, No. 34.) He was probably the Barbadoes planter and merchant who petitioned the Lord Protector and Council in 1653 and 1656. (Colonial Calendar of State Papers, pp. 404, 451, 482.)

Robert Chamberlain was a subscriber to the funds of the Virginia Company of London.

John Chamberlain of "Petty France," Westminster, Secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was associated with Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts, President of the United Colonies of New England, and with Thomas Banister, Jr., the wealthy Boston importing-merchant who named a son Chamberlain Banister. In these cases we have found no relationship between the New England Chamberlains and the Englishmen above-named. The study, however, shows that those bearing the surname Chamberlain were identified, with others, in the noble work of elevating and advancing the civilization of America from the earliest times.

GENERAL ENGLISH RESEARCHES.

We have gathered copies of the probate papers to the name Chamberlain, 1620-1699, found on file for the counties of Middlesex and Berkshire. We searched the former because it is in the center of the immigrating district of England, including the greater part of London. Berkshire was searched because of a baptism found in the printed register of the parish of St. Mary, in Reading. It reads: "William, son of John Chamberlayne, baptized 23 Jan. 1619/20."

Up to this date we have not been able to find data enough to state whether this William Chamberlayne was, or was not, the New England immigrant of that name.

The probate papers of testators dying in the County of Middlesex during the period number forty-eight; those for Berkshire, number twenty-six. We have also gathered all the data contained in thirty-six cases of bills and answers found in the Chancery Proceedings, Charles I., 1625-1649. These do not contain our "missing links." There are many other cases in Chancery which we have not yet searched.

SPECIAL ENGLISH RESEARCHES.

James Savage prepared his "Genealogical Dictionary" about 1860. Mr. Savage, then the most eminent genealogist in America, stated therein that it would be impossible to connect the American and English Chamberlains. Were our facilities no better to-day than at that time, Mr. Savage's statement would still be true.

Since January, 1, 1904, we have, in all probability, located Henry Chamberlin, the Hingham immigrant of 1638, in his English home, in the parish of St. Andrew, in Attleborough, in the County of Norfolk. While our identifications await the transcriptions from the parish records, from 1552 to 1700, there are other facts which strengthen the probability that Henry Chamberlain, who had a son buried there, May 19, 1633, and another son baptized there, November 15, 1633, was the identical Henry Chamberlin who immigrated to New England in 1638. If we find the earlier baptisms of his children there, and no burials of his own family there after 1638, we shall be warranted in stating that he was the New England immigrant, as St. Andrew was the parish over which the Rev. Robert Peck was rector from 1605 to 1638, and in whose company Henry Chamberlin fled to New England.

The Feet of Fines and the Fines and Recoveries for the County of Norfolk (corresponding to our land deeds and land grants), do not help us, and the parish transcripts, ordered nearly five months ago, are not received up to June 17, 1904. In due time we shall have this important data. Much may be expected from this source, and perhaps a surprise to some members of our Association.

A pedigree of the East Anglian Chamberlains has been drawn up for twelve or thirteen generations, and shows the line of descent from Count de Tankerville, of Normandy, down to the East Anglian family of 1630.

The Chairman of this Committee proposes to continue the search for the undiscovered English home of William Chamberlain, the immigrant to Massachusetts.

For the Committee on English Ancestry,

L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, *Chairman*,

Per G. W. C.

Report of the Genealogical Bureau.

THE fourth annual report of the Genealogical Bureau of the Chamberlain Association, including a brief statement of some of the work accomplished between August 27, 1902, and June 30, 1904, is herewith respectfully submitted.

For a brief biographical sketch of the five New England Chamberlain progenitors known to have come here before 1650, the reader is respectfully referred to the Annual Report of the Chamberlain Association, 1902, pp. 18-26.

It is not the purpose of this report to duplicate the information therein given, excepting to restate the essential facts as regards the Maryland and New Jersey immigrants of our surname.

Chamberlain Relationships.

On page 26 of the Report of the Genealogical Bureau for 1902, the probability of kinship between three of the New England progenitors was suggested. Since making that report we have restudied all the known data found on this side of the Atlantic bearing upon the question and submit the results.

The more the surroundings of John Chamberlain, who died at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 3, 1652, and of Thomas Chamberlain, who lived in Woburn from 1644 to 1654, and of Edmund and William Chamberlain, who lived in Woburn from 1648 to 1653, are studied, the more circumstantial, but by no means conclusive, evidence of kinship is suggested.

Thomas Chamberlain was described as an inhabitant of Woburn on the day that he was made a freeman, 29 May, 1644. The first tax list made at Woburn was dated 8 September, 1645, and in that list he was rated eight pence. The second list was dated 22 October, 1646, when his tax was three shillings and two pence.

On 12d., 12 mo., 1647 (12 February, 1647/8), the town of Woburn by vote in town meeting granted him the "Bushy lott," and a little later he was granted a part of "maple meadows."

On 30 August, 1653, Thomas Chamberlain was one of the twenty-nine inhabitants of Woburn, who presented to

the Great and General Court the celebrated "Memorial for Christian Liberty." Therefore, from 29 May, 1644, until 30 August, 1653, he was an inhabitant of Woburn. He may have remained in Woburn a little longer, for he was named in the Woburn tax list for 1655; but he was also a petitioner for the incorporation of Chelmsford, which petition was granted 29 May, 1655.

We may, therefore, assume that Thomas Chamberlain was an inhabitant of Chelmsford from 1654, or 1655 at the latest, until his death, after 1692.

Now, Edmund Chamberlain first appears as an inhabitant of Roxbury, Mass., where, on 4 January, 1646/7, he was married to Mary Turner by the Rev. John Eliot, the celebrated Apostle to the Indians. It does not seem probable that Edmund Chamberlain was on the day of his marriage a stranger to the Roxbury people. His first child, Mary, was baptized at Roxbury on 16 d., 2 m., 1648 (16 April, 1648), but on 3d., 12 m., 1648 (3 February, 1648/9), Edmund Chamberlain, John Parker, and William Chamberlain, together were granted by the town of Woburn "ten or twenty acres" at that end next Parly [Pearly] meadow Brooke and ajoyning to Reding line."

Edmund Chamberlain's second child, Sarah, was baptized at Woburn, 18 December, 1649, showing that he lived in Woburn at that time.

On 22 October, 1656, Edmund Chamberlain, then styled "a planter, of Chelmsford," sells to William Baker, of Billerica, a house and fifty acres, therewith belonging, situated in Billerica, and bounded "on the northeast with William Chamberlain." The deed showing these facts also describes five other lots, all in Billerica — "the which land I, the said Edmund Chamberlain, purchased both

meadow and upland of Isack Lerner, Thomas Chamberline and James Parker, the whole being by estimation one-twelfth part of all that farme of 1,600 acres by them purchased of the worshipfull Thomas Dudley, Esq^r, deceased, as more fully appears by their deed of sale bearing date, Sept. 19, 1656."

It then appears that Edmund Chamberlain removed from Woburn to Billerica after December 18, 1649, and that he again removed from Billerica to Chelmsford before October 22, 1656. It also appears that he lived in Billerica on the farm adjoining William Chamberlain.

There is, however, no deed on record by which the Proprietors of the Dudley Farm granted Edmund Chamberlain his Billerica farm. Whatever title William Baker received came by reference to the deed of the Deputy Governor, Thomas Dudley, to the Proprietors.

On 16 May, 1657, William Baker sold this identical farm to Ralph Hill, Jr., "wch house and lands," the deed states, "were late in y^e hands of Edmund Chamberline."

The facts that the original Edmund Chamberlain homestead in Billerica was adjoining the original homestead of William Chamberlain; that both settlers went to Billerica from Woburn, where they seem to have been neighbors; that they presumably settled in Billerica at the same time; that each had a twelfth part of the Dudley Farm; that they derived their titles in Billerica from the Proprietors of this Farm—of whom the first named in Thomas Dudley's deed was Thomas Chamberlain—strongly suggests a relationship between the three Chamberlains.

Let us look a little further. James Parker and Thomas Chamberlain, as the surviving Proprietors of the Dudley

Farm, made final disposition of their interest therein on 24 November, 1665. On that day they deeded William Chamberlain, George Farley, Robert Parker, Richard Champney and Henry Jefts, each one hundred and twenty-five acres of that Farm. In each of the four deeds to Farley, Parker, Champney and Jefts, the Proprietors state that the deed is given "for a valluable sume of money to us well and truly payd," but in the deed to William Chamberlain given on the same day and probably at the same place these Proprietors say that his deed is granted "for a valluable consideration to us well and truly payd by Wm. Chamberline of Billerica, planter."

The difference in the wording of William Chamberlain's deed indicates that he came into possession of his farm in a different way from the other settlers of the Dudley Farm. It may be that he promoted the interests of the Proprietors from 1653 to 1665, and received his farm for his services in advancing the interests of the settlement — the first settlement in ancient Billerica.

It seems probable that William Chamberlain sustained the relation of kinsman, and perhaps of brother, to Thomas Chamberlain, the proprietor of the Dudley Farm.

Chamberlain-Addington Relationship.

Who Rebecca, the wife of William Chamberlain, the progenitor, was, has been slowly appearing. We know that she had a sister named Sarah Shelley and styled in 1687 a "spinster." For some time after the discovery of this, the Bureau Secretary assumed that the word "spinster" had the same meaning in the seventeenth century that is given to it to-day. But a long search and study

shows that genealogists have found that Sarah Osgood with three children came in the "Confidence" and was called a "spinster;" that Martha Wilder and her daughter Mary, of Hingham, and that Mrs. Rebecca, the widow of Samuel Binney, of Hull, are called "spinsters" in a deed to James Dawson, of Boston. Other cases are matters of record. Hence the word "spinster" in the seventeenth century was frequently used in law to designate, without regard to rank, a married woman, especially after her husband had died, as well as a single woman.

If this interpretation is correct with reference to Sarah Shelley (and there appears to be no other way to explain the relationships in her will), she and her sister Rebecca Chamberlain were sisters of Isaac Addington, Sr., who was commander of the ship "Unicorne" sailing between London and Boston, in New England, and between Boston and Virginia, from 1646 to 1650. Every fact, so far as known, indicates that William Chamberlain's wife was Rebecca Addington, and that her sister Sarah Shelley was, in 1687, a widow.

Chamberlain-Stoughton Relationship.

Christian Chamberlin, the mother of Henry Chamberlin, of Hingham, Mass., in 1638, appears to have been a sister to Mr. Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, Mass.

On 14 May, 1645, the Massachusetts Bay Records were made to read as follows: "Upon weighty reasons moving, it is ord^ded y^t [that] M^{rs}. Chamberlain, widowe, sister to Mr. Israell Stoughton (lately a worthy member of y^s [this] Comonweale) shalbe alowed out of Mr. Androws gift eith^r a cove or five pounds."

On 21 August, 1643, in his diary, the Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, wrote "Old Thomas Andrews dyed." So far as I can learn this is the only Mr. Andrews who died in Massachusetts before 1645.

A study of the context of transactions recorded by the Governor and his Deputies on 14 May, 1645, shows that they were considering the interests of the Hingham people at that time, and there seems to be little doubt that "Mrs. Chamberlain, widowe," was the Widow Christian Chamberlin, then living in Hingham.

Israel Stoughton, or Dorchester, in 1632, was the distinguished father of that early Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, William Stoughton, who, in 1688, said of our New England ancestors: "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness."

What a remarkable estimate of the character of those who first trod the soil of New England! How singular that the son of Israel Stoughton, who had a widowed sister of our surname living in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1645, should be the person to place upon record such an estimation of our ancestors!

Ancestral Membership Groups.

New England Chamberlains—1638.

Henry Chamberlin—1638.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

HENRY CHAMBERLIN came to New England in the ship "Diligent" arriving on 10 August, 1638. He settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where the town granted him land in 1638. He was made a freeman March 13, 1638/9,

and about 1665 removed from Hingham to the adjoining town of Hull, where he died July 15, 1674.

He is probably the Henry Chamberlain who buried a son May 19, 1633, and had another son baptized November 15, 1633, in the parish of St. Andrew in the Hingham rectory of Attleborough, County of Norfolk, England. See Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1902, p. 19.

Members of our Association traced to him :

8. Myron L. Chamberlain, M. D., Boston, Mass.
16. Cyrus N. Chamberlain, M. D., Andover, Mass., (d. 18 July, 1899.)
31. Mrs. N. W. Kimball, Dubuque, Iowa.
39. Miss Jessie C. Chamberlin, Boston, Mass.
67. Mrs. Helen (Chamberlain) Dick, Andover, Mass.
74. Rollin Smith Chamberlin, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
79. William Porter Chamberlain, Knoxville, Tenn.
87. John Schæffer Ringwalt, Jr., Mount Vernon, Ohio.
94. James Roswell Chamberlin, Rochester, N. Y.
117. Mrs. Mary L. Clarke, Andover, Mass.
121. Mrs. Annie E. Smiley, A. M., Lowell, Mass.
123. Mrs. Emily A. Capron, Winchendon, Mass.
128. Ansel Evans Chamberlin, Dalton, Mass.
129. Charles Henry Chamberlin, Dalton, Mass.
130. Burr Clark Chamberlin, Dalton, Mass.
131. John Clark Chamberlin, Dalton, Mass.
134. Dwight Scott Chamberlain, M. D., Lyons, N. Y., (d. 11 May, 1904.)
158. Willam H. Chamberlin, Pittsfield, Mass., (d. 9 August, 1901.)
164. Capt. Hiram S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga, Tenn.
171. Edwin Crosby Chamberlin, M. D., New York, N. Y.
178. George Finch Chamberlin, New York, N. Y.
183. Charles A. Chamberlin, Detroit, Mich.
184. Ward B. Chamberlin, New York, N. Y., (d. 14 November, 1903.)
190. Willard D. Chamberlin, Dayton, Ohio.
225. Mrs. Charles B. Platt, Englewood, N. J.

- 228. Charles H. Chamberlin, Kingston, Pa.
- 236. Ralph C. Ringwalt, New York, N. Y.
- 237. Mrs. Israel H. Light, Bloomington, Ill.
- 238. Henry L. Chamberlin, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 240. Mrs. Adelbert Hewitt, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- 271. Miss Elizabeth B. Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill.
- 272. Walter Norton Chamberlin, New Carlisle, Ohio.
- 287. Miss Ellen J. Chamberlin, Corvallis, Oregon.
- 295. Mrs. Lucinda (Chamberlin) Ragan, London, Ohio.

Richard Chamberlin—1642.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

RICHARD CHAMBERLIN is first known as of Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1642, being thus referred to in Boston town records of that date. He removed to Roxbury, where, on the "fourth day, fourth month [June], 1665," five of his children were baptized by the Rev. John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, at his church in Roxbury. In 1668 he removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he died before 15th April, 1673. (See Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1902, p. 21.)

List of members traced to him:—

- *20. Jehiel Weston Chamberlin, M.D., St. Paul, Minn.
- 34. Mrs. Arthur W. Blair, Dorchester, Mass.
- 57. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, New York, N. Y.
- 71. Miss Harriot A. Fox, Chicago, Ill.
- 77. Capt. Orville T. Chamberlain, Elkhart, Ind.
- 86. Mrs. J. S. Brown, La Grange, Ind.
- 105. Edward A. Chamberlin, Trenton, N. J.
- 113. Charles E. Chamberlin, Roxbury, Mass.
- 114. Mrs. Herbert A. Austin, Roxbury, Mass.
- 124. Miss Mary E. Grover, White River Junction, Vt.
- 125. Miss Anna P. Chamberlain, E. Orange, N. J.
- 138. Martin Hadley Chamberlin, Rutland, Vt.

* Membership number.

- 161. George Montgomery Chamberlin, M.D., Chicago, Ill.
- 182. Mark A. Chamberlain, M.D., Winthrop, Iowa.
- 203. Joseph H. Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Chamberlain — 1644.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

The third immigrant, Thomas Chamberlain, appeared at Woburn in 1644, where he was made a Freeman. (See Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1902, pp. 22, 23.)

Members traced to him : —

- *19. Herbert B. Chamberlain, Brattleboro, Vt.
- 96. Ephraim Chamberlain, Norwood, Mass.
- 172. John Frederick Chamberlin, Summit, N. J.
- 191. James F. Chamberlain, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 261. Emerson Chamberlain, Summit, N. J.
- 262. George W. Chamberlin, Summit, N. J.

Edmund Chamberlain — 1646.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

EDMUND CHAMBERLAIN, the immigrant, lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1647 ; in Woburn in 1649 ; in Billerica in 1654 ; in Chelmsford from 1656 to 1670 ; in Malden in 1672 ; in Roxbury again in 1678, and in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1695, where he died on 8 May, 1696. (See Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1902, p. 23.)

List of members traced to him : —

- *60. Edward Willmot Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.
- 73. Miss Charlotte A. Jewell, Hartford, Conn., (d. 23 October, 1903).
- 78. Col. Henry H. Adams, New York, N. Y.

* Membership number.

- 80. Gen. Frank Chamberlain, Albany, N. Y.
- 81. Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.
- 83. Miss Isabel S. Chamberlin, Washington, D. C.
- 90. George R. Chamberlain, New Haven, Conn.
- 93. Mrs. William H. Moseley, New Haven, Conn.
- 99. Allen H. Chamberlain, M.D., Foxcroft, Me.
- 121. Mrs. Cleora (Chamberlain) Jefferds, Foxcroft, Me.
- 160. Cecil C. Chamberlain, Enderlin, N. Dak.
- 235. Miss Mary D. Chamberlain, Portland, Me.
- 253. Miss Helen M. Chamberlin, Washington, D. C.
- 290. Charles A. Jewell, Hartford, Conn.

William Chamberlain—1648.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN appears of record at Woburn, Massachusetts in 1648. In 1653 he moved to Billerica, Massachusetts where he became one of the twelve first settlers of that town. He was active in the early settlement there and held town office in 1674. He lived in Billerica about fifty years, and died there "31 May, 1706, aged about 86 years." (See Report of the Chamberlain Association 1902, p. 25.)

List of members traced to him:—

- *1. General Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL. D., Brunswick, Maine.
- 3. Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., West Brookfield, Mass.
- 4. General Samuel E. Chamberlain, Barre Plains, Mass.
- 12. Mrs. George B. Caswell, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- 13. Thomas Chamberlain, Boston, Mass.
- 18. Jacob Chester Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.
- 24. Mrs. H. H. Burnham, Putnam, Conn.
- 27. Miss S. Emma Chamberlin, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 28. Prescott Chamberlain, Chelsea, Mass.
- 29. Rev. Leander T. Chamberlain, D. D., New York, N. Y.
- 33. Henry R. Chamberlain, London, England.

* Membership number.

35. A. C. Allen Chamberlain, Winchester, Mass.
36. Edward W. Chamberlain, Louisville, Ky.
37. Miss Ella J. Chamberlain, Cambridgeport, Mass.
38. George W. Chamberlain, Weymouth, Mass.
40. Miss Lizzie F. Chamberlain, Cambridgeport, Mass.
41. Newell Chamberlain, Cambridgeport, Mass.
42. Miss N. Augusta Chamberlain, Auburndale, Mass., (d. 22 March, 1900).
43. Miss Sarah P. Chamberlain, Salem, Mass.
44. William C. Chamberlain, Louisville, Ky.
49. Mrs. Etta F. Kendall, Auburndale, Mass.
50. Mrs. Eliza M. Kennedy, Watertown, Mass., (d. 21 Sept., 1903).
51. Horace Kennedy, Watertown, Mass.
52. Mrs. Charles F. Oxford, Cambridge, Mass.
53. George H. Perry, Cambridgeport, Mass.
54. Mrs. Minnie A. Perry, Cambridgeport, Mass.
55. Ralph D. Perry, Cambridgeport, Mass.
56. Mrs. Martha A. Seymour, Hingham, Mass.
63. Miss Helen Chamberlain, Hyde Park, Mass.
64. Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain, Providence, R. I.
65. Mrs. J. M. Brant, East Weymouth, Mass.
68. Mrs. Alice (Chamberlain) Davis, Somerville, Mass.
76. Willard N. Chamberlain, Brookline, Mass.
82. Smith T. Chamberlain, Derby, Conn.
85. Fred W. Chamberlin, Detroit, Mich.
101. Mrs. C. B. McLean, Pittsburg, Pa.
106. Charles K. Chamberlin, Pittsburg, Pa., (d. 14 May, 1899).
112. Mrs. George M. Brown, Hartford, Conn.
115. General Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.
119. Mrs E. Damon, Reading, Mass. (d. 26 Jan., 1902).
126. Mrs. Harriett T. Hughes, New Orleans, La.
139. Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, D. D., LL. D., Madanapalli, India, (d. 1903).
143. Mrs. Annie B. Keene, Bangor, Maine.
144. Mrs. Gowan C. Wilson, Woodfords, Maine.
157. Mrs. Alfred W. Cole, Newtonville, Mass.
163. William Chamberlain, Portland, Maine.

167. William H. Chamberlain, Kanona, N. Y. *
199. Samuel D. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.
200. Frank D. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.
201. Albert S. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.
204. Joseph R. Chamberlain, Raleigh, N. C. *
206. Mrs. Nathan A. Davis, Concord, Mass.
209. Mrs. Lucy C. Hayward, London, England.
212. Warren Chamberlain, Honolulu, Hawaii. *
216. Miss Amy E. Blanchard, Philadelphia, Pa.
227. Arthur C. Sprague, Quincy, Mass.
229. Frank H. Sprague, Quincy, Mass.
233. Frank H. Chamberlain, Hudson, Mass.
242. Judge William T. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.
247. Mrs. Arthur H. Pray, Boston, Mass.
254. Miss Sarah A. Chamberlain, Cumberland, Maine.
264. Mrs. William Hayes, Winona, Minn.
278. Almond W. Chamberlain, Harbor Beach, Mich.
281. Miss Amy K. Pearson, Baltimore, Md.
286. Miss Adelaide Chamberlain Gray, Lynn, Mass.
299. Mrs. Horace G. Allen, Boston, Mass.
300. Harold Wylls Chamberlain, Brunswick, Maine.

Jacob Chamberlain — 1714.

PROGENITOR, NOT KNOWN TO BE AN IMMIGRANT.

JACOB CHAMBERLAIN first appears of record at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1714. He lived in Roxbury until about 1720, when he removed to Rumney Marsh (now Revere), within the precinct of Boston, and about five miles from the State House. At the time of his death, 15 September, 1734, he was a large property owner at Rumney Marsh, and prominently identified with the Rev. Thomas Cheever's church.

List of members traced to him:—

- *2. Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, LL. D., Chelsea, Mass., (d. 25 June, 1900).
6. Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D. D., Boston, Mass.

* Membership number.

10. Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.
14. Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.
17. Hon. Daniel U. Chamberlin, Cambridge, Mass., (d. 15 June, 1898).
21. Miss Jennie Chamberlain Watts, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.
23. William S. Boynton, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
25. Mrs. Jonas Guilford, Minneapolis, Minn.
46. Edward Cowles, LL. D., Boston, Mass.
91. Mrs. Emily S. Bartlett, Evanston, Ill.
137. John Chamberlain Ordway, Concord, N. H.
141. Mrs. Lewis Bodwell, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
148. Mrs. T. William Dale, Auburndale, Mass.
165. Prof. Paul M. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.
195. Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Mich.
219. William C. Chamberlain, Charlottesville, Va.
231. Rev. Moses Mellen Martin, D. D., Ovid, Mich., (d. 28 September, 1902).
- *256. Lee Chamberlain, Los Angeles, Cal.
258. Mrs. Lee Chamberlain, Los Angeles, Cal.
259. Mrs. Edward K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.
265. Mrs. George B. Harvey, New York, N. Y.
286. Mrs. George N. Conklin, Marquette, Mich.

Moses Chamberlain — 1720.

PROGENITOR, NOT KNOWN TO BE AN IMMIGRANT.

MOSES CHAMBERLAIN first appears as a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1720. He was first married in Boston, 22 September, 1720, to Mary Clapp, of Dedham. His marriage record was returned from Boston to Dedham, and in it he is described as "of Dedham." His wife Mary died at Walpole, 27 July, 1725, and he married, second, at Dedham, 8 September, 1726, Deborah Onion, of Dedham.

He lived in that part of Dedham, which was set off as Walpole, on 10 December, 1724. He was one of the ten

* Membership number.

original members embodied as the First Church of Walpole, on 2 July, 1730. In 1746, he deeded land in Walpole, situated between his house and the meeting-house, to George Cleaveland.

He reared two children, whose descendants fill prominent positions—one being now (1904) a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He died at Walpole, 13 October, 1766.

To which Chamberlain family does he belong?

Members traced to him:—

205. Charles Newton Fessenden, Chicago, Ill.

255. Mrs. Mary (Baldwin) Stoddard, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ephraim Chamberlain—1710.

PROGENITOR, NOT KNOWN TO BE AN IMMIGRANT.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN appears as a settler at Northfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1730. He married, perhaps as his second wife, Anna, daughter of Theophilus Merriam. His son, the Rev. Theophilus Chamberlain, a graduate of Yale College in 1765, was a distinguished missionary among the Indians of New York and Canada, while two other sons lived in Connecticut.

How was he related to the immigrant?

Members traced to him:—

*15. Montague Chamberlain, Boston, Mass.

45. Mrs. Alice Gertrude Clarke, Southbridge, Mass., (d. 8 July, 1899).

*149. Albert Chamberlain Clarke, Southbridge, Mass.

221. James W. Chamberlain, Akron, Ohio.

222. Wilbur F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, Mo.

* Membership number.

Joseph Chamberlain—1718.

PROGENITOR, NOT KNOWN TO BE AN IMMIGRANT.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, SR., said to have been born about 1697, perhaps of Mansfield, Connecticut, from 1730 to 1737, but certainly of the town of Tolland, Connecticut, from 1738 to 1755. He removed to Amenia, New York, in the latter year, where he died ten years later. His son, Judge William Chamberlain, of Binghamton, New York, was a prominent citizen of Broome County many years ago. Another son, Capt. Colbe Chamberlain, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, lived and died at Amenia, New York.

What was his ancestry?

Members traced to him:—

- *127. Isaac C. Chamberlain, Dubuque, Iowa.
- 140. Miss Lida Hooper, New York, N. Y.
- 192. Jacob Aims Chamberlain, Warwick, N. Y.
- 202. Roswell Wilcox Chamberlain, Chester, N. Y.
- 214. Mrs. Albert S. Roe, New York, N. Y.
- 270. Mrs. Charles G. Shanks, Round Lake, N. Y.

Benjamin Chamberlain—1758.

PROGENITOR, BUT NOT AN IMMIGRANT.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN, born at Templeton, Massachusetts, 31 March, 1758, lived in Winchendon, Massachusetts, in 1783. He had a family of twelve children, some of whom lived in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Was he related to John Chamberlain, who was among the new inhabitants of Winchendon in 1770, and who was killed by a falling tree there in 1784?

How is he related to the immigrant?

- Membership number.

Members traced to him :—

- *174. Clarence M. Chamberlain, Rochester, N. Y.
- 175. Frank D. Chamberlain, Columbus, Ohio.
- 224. Hon. Frank E. Chamberlain, Manistee, Mich.

Ichabod Chamberlain—1770.

PROGENITOR, BUT NOT AN IMMIGRANT.

ICHABOD CHAMBERLAIN, SR., was a soldier in the Revolutionary army from Dudley, Massachusetts. There is a tradition that he sold his farm in Dudley during the Revolutionary War, and gave the funds for the relief of the distressed soldiers. In 1770 he was chosen a town officer of Dudley, and again in 1774. On "2 January, 1775," the Dudley town records state that "Ensign Chamberlain was appointed a committee on a contribution for the poor of Boston and Charlestown." On 4 October, 1790, Ichabod Chamberlain's tax was abated by a vote of the town of Dudley. He died about 1786. His son, Ichabod Chamberlain, Jr., lived in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and his eldest son, Samuel Newell Chamberlain, lived in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

What is his ancestry?

Members traced to him :—

- *30. Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlayne, Monument Beach, Mass.,
(d. 1 April, 1901).
- 48. Miss Louise H. Hinckley, North Cambridge, Mass.
- 135. Mrs. Kate (Chamberlain) Dillingham, Denver, Colo.
- 136. William Joseph Chamberlain, Denver, Colo.
- 241. Allen Gunnison Chamberlain, Denver, Colo.

Thomas Chamberlin—1773.

PROGENITOR, NOT KNOWN TO BE AN IMMIGRANT.

THOMAS CHAMBERLIN first appears in Boston, Massachusetts where, on 3 May, 1773, he married Rebecca Page.

*Membership number.

His wife Rebecca united with the North Church of Boston, 9 January, 1774, and he became a member there 29 July, 1781. He married second, in Boston, 17 August, 1780, Ann, or Anna Collins. His second marriage was performed by the Rev. John Eliot. He had five children baptized at the North Church between 1774 and 1781. His wife Rebecca died 15 May, 1780, and he died 24 August, 1798, aged 52 years, 8 mo., 10d. He was born, according to family records, 14 December, 1745.

To which Chamberlain family does he belong?

Members traced to him:—

156. Thomas E. Chamberlin, Brookline, Mass.

279. Arthur Chamberlin Wise, Brookline, Mass.

Pennsylvania Immigrants—1687.

Peter, Robert and Abel Chamberlain.

PROGENITORS AND IMMIGRANTS.

Our report for 1902 shows that there were three immigrants who left descendants in Pennsylvania. We now supplement that report with three other immigrants as follows:

PETER CHAMBERLAIN lived in or near Philadelphia from 1687 to 1719, and perhaps later. The land grants of Pennsylvania show that he came to Pennsylvania from "Bursleton" (Bursledon), near Southampton, England, and purchased five hundred acres of land "in the edge of Philadelphia," besides a city lot in Philadelphia which was granted to him in 1719. Margery Jennings, the widow of William Jennings, gave him the power of attorney 19 April, 1701, when he was described as "of Peniel, in Pennsylvania, a husbandman." He is said to have

had a wife Lucy, and a daughter Sarah, born about 1690, which daughter married Nicholas Gilbert. Of the last sentence I have found no records confirming the facts, but they may be true, nevertheless.

ROBERT, of Philadelphia, brought a certificate from the Friends Monthly Meeting at "Horsleydown," England, to the Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia. The certificate was dated 3 d. of 2 mo., 1703, and was received 28 d. of 1 mo., 1707, and he was described in it as unmarried.

I cannot locate "Horsleydown," although there are three or four Horsleys.

The fact that this Robert Chamberlain was unmarried on 3 d. of 2 mo., 1703, proves that he was not identical with Robert Chamberlain who settled at Concord, Pennsylvania, as the latter had a daughter Susanna, born 13 September, 1691.

ABEL, another Quaker, came to Philadelphia some years later. His certificate shows that he came from the Three Weeks Meeting of Cork, Ireland. It was dated 26 d., 11 mo., 1740, and was received at the Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia 22 d., 3 mo., 1741. He was then unmarried, and we have not had time to learn more of him.

From our present knowledge it appears that there were not less than six immigrants of our surname who came to Pennsylvania between 1683 and 1790.

Members of our Association descended from the Pennsylvania families:

185. John Wilson Chamberlin, Tiffin, Ohio, (d. 11 August, 1901).

210. Rev. George W. Chamberlain, D. D., Bahia, Brazil, (d. 31 July, 1902).

263. Gov. George E. Chamberlain, Portland, Ore.

275. Mrs. Harry Duane Hurley, Duane, No. Dak.

Maryland Chamberlaines, 1709.

Thomas Chamberlaine.

PROGENITOR AND IMMIGRANT.

THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, styled a "gentleman," was appointed a constable for the north side of the Gunpowder river within the limits of the present county of Harford, Maryland, in 1709; and reappointed in 1712. He was mentioned in the court records of Harford County in 1718.

In April, 1739, letters of administration were granted to John Chamberlain to settle the estate of Thomas Chamberlain, the bond being for £500, and William Standiford and Samuel Standiford were sureties on the bond.

John Chamberlain, probably the same man, was church warden of St. John's parish in Harford County, in 1745, and was vestryman from 1746 to 1749, and again from 1753 to 1756, and still again from 1760 to 1763.

From these and other facts that one of our members has gleaned from original records, it seems probable that Thomas Chamberlain was the immigrant to Maryland, and that his sons John Chamberlain and Samuel Chamberlaine, while probably born in England, came with their father to Maryland before 1709. Most of the traditional account of the Maryland family is unsupported by ascertained facts.

The tradition was distrusted by finding that one Abraham Standiford, who lived near Gunpowder Neck, in Maryland, married one Susan or Susannah Chamberlain, who was born between 1750 and 1755. (For Samuel Chamberlaine see Report of Chamberlain Association for 1902, p. 35.)

Did Thomas Chamberlain come from the county of Cheshire?

Members traced to the Maryland families:—

- 22. Joseph E. M. Chamberlaine, M.D., Easton, Md., (d. 30 January, 1901).
- 197. Miss Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, Baltimore, Md.
- 230. Mrs. James A. Merritt, Baltimore, Md.
- 257. Roe Reisinger, Franklin, Pa.

New Jersey Chamberlins—1725.

Lewis, Henry and Joseph Chamberlain.

PROGENITORS, NOT KNOWN TO BE IMMIGRANTS.

LEWIS, HENRY and JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN appear respectively in the townships of Amwell, Hopewell and Alexandria in New Jersey in colonial times.

LEWIS, a prominent man in Hunterdon County, was born early in the eighteenth century, had by his wife, Lucretia Woolsey, twelve children, and died at Amwell (now Flemington) in 1772.

HENRY, said to have been born 19 April, 1725, lived many years at Hopewell, Mercer County, where he died 15 October, 1781. His will, made four days before, names his wife, Hannah, and sons, Lewis, John, Noah, Henry, Godfrey and David, and his daughters, Mary, Maraba, Anna, Margaret and Sarah, also his grandson Henry, son of Jacob Chamberlin, deceased.

JOSEPH, born about 1732, was a trustee of the Presbyterian church of Alexandria (now Kingwood) in 1774. His first wife died in 1784. He died at Kingwood, 16 April, 1816. His will, made 1 October, 1815, mentions wife Mary, and sons, William, David, Joseph, John, Clayton, Lewis and Jesse, and daughter, Zilpah.

The ancestral lines of Lewis Chamberlin and of Henry Chamberlin have been hypothetically established by Mr. Fish. He does not account for Joseph Chamberlin of Alexandria. He makes Lewis and Henry sons of John Chamberlin of Shrewsbury, whose widow Rebecca, administered upon his estate 27 November, 1739. If the church records of Shrewsbury mentioned the children of John and Rebecca Chamberlin, we might hope for positive evidence. Shrewsbury contained a number of church societies in 1739, and the church records are about all there is to glean from in New Jersey. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Quaker church records of Shrewsbury do not help us. The Baptist church records may, if they were kept better than in New England at that time.

List of members traced to them : —

- *5. Col. Thomas Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 26. Mrs. Caroline W. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.
- 88. Eugene G. Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill.
- 92. Mrs. T. Eaton Clapp, Albany, N. Y.
- 142. Capt. Abram P. Andrew, La Porte, Ind.
- 145. William B. Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 146. Miss Elizabeth Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 147. Miss Mary Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 159. Mrs. Sarah (Chamberlin) Eccleston, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
- 169. George Boyd Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill.
- 179. Ernest V. Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 188. Miss Emma Ten-Broeck Runk, Lambertville, N. J.
- 189. William H. Chamberlin, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 211. Lewis H. Chamberlin, Detroit, Mich.
- 239. Moses Chamberlin, Milton, Pa., (d. 29 July, 1602).
- 266. James I. Chamberlain, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 293. Isaac W. Chamberlin, Lafayette, Ind.

* Membership number.

New York Chamberlains—1776.

Joshua Chamberlain—about 1776.

PROGENITOR, BUT NOT AN IMMIGRANT.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN, said to have served in the Revolutionary army, had at least two sons, Isaac and Pierce Chamberlain. Isaac Chamberlain lived at Canandaigua and Richmond, New York, and he (Isaac) had two sons, Uriah Tracy Chamberlain and Ebenezer Benton Chamberlain,—the latter born 13 July, 1810,—who were two of the thirty-nine young men to found Oberlin College in 1833. Uriah Tracy Chamberlain graduated from the first class there about 1836.

How is he related to the immigrant?

Members traced to him:—

*72. Frederic W. Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Mich.

75. Prof. William B. Chamberlain, A. M., Oak Park, Ill., (d. 7 March, 1903).

Accessions.

The Bureau has come into possession of the following accessions since August 27, 1902:

Sketch of Life of William Chamberlain, 1834-1901, Warden of Michigan State Prison. (Portrait).

Town Records of Thetford, Vermont, 1763-1830.

Church Records of Thetford, Vermont, 1773-1842.

Chamberlain Deeds of Hebron, Connecticut, 1725-1787.

Vital Records of Hebron, Connecticut, 1738-1800.

Vital Records of Lebanon, Connecticut, 1727-1784.

Family Records of General Aaron Chamberlin, 1758-1825, Franklin, New York.

MSS. Genealogy of New Jersey Chamberlins by George T. Fish, 18 pages.

Family Records of Lewis Chamberlin of York Co. Pennsylvania, 1790-1896.

MSS. of Descendants of Henry Chamberlin of Hingham, 60 pages prepared by the Bureau Secretary, 1638-1700.

Church Records of Kent, Connecticut.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Rev. Charles Chamberlain (1813-1881) of East Granby, Connecticut.

Dr. Charles W. Chamberlain (1844-1884) of Hartford, Connecticut.

Moses Chamberlain (1792-1866) of London, New Hampshire and Three Oaks, Michigan.

William Chamberlain, son of Major Moses Chamberlain, Loudon, New Hampshire.

Mills erected by Major Moses Chamberlain, Loudon, New Hampshire.

Professor William Chamberlain, late of Dartmouth College.

Tombstone of Jacob Chamberlain of Revere, Massachusetts, 1734.

Augustine Jason Chamberlain (1826-1897) of Boston, Massachusetts.

Jason Chamberlain (1734-1872) of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Five photos of the parish churches of Billericay and Great Burstead, County of Essex, England.

Walter Norton Chamberlain (1823-) of New Carlisle, Ohio.

PRINTS.

John Chamberlain Ordway, Concord, New Hampshire.

Orville T. Chamberlain, Elkhart, Indiana.

Special Work Accomplished for Members.

Our members require a variety of work. Some call for affidavits of the military services of their ancestors; some call for ancestral charts; others submit questions which require minute gleanings from the earliest records extant, while a few members have made it possible for the

Bureau Secretary to search many unpublished records for their ancestors and kinsfolk who lived long before memory serves us.

In tracing the children and grandchildren of John Chamberlin, the first settler of Thetford, Vermont, I had to arrange the genealogies of sixty-six persons. Again I started a Chamberlin family in Hull, Mass., dating from 1681 and finally traced them into Pembroke with sixteen children. These sixteen scatter and give us in the next generation about one hundred children. I am asked to select the particular John or Sarah of whom there were several among the one hundred, which was the ancestor of some prominent member. I am always glad to decide when it can be determined beyond the possibility of doubt. I am perfectly willing to have any one follow me as to facts. My notes gathered during fourteen years all contain the sources from which the information was obtained.

It is a pleasure, however, to feel that the members of the Association have expressed satisfaction with my work. I have not been able to find all that they desire, because I have no power to manufacture records that do not exist.

It is very unsatisfactory to have to conjecture who the parents of anyone were without authoritative records upon which to base the statement. It is a pleasure, however, to find a general satisfaction with my work.

Since our last report was made four of our membership groups have been carried to the immigrant ancestry groups. Others will probably soon be placed with them. Two new groups are formed this year.

Classification of Membership.

The ancestry of the members of the Chamberlain Association stands on the records on June 30, 1904, as follows :

- 34 to Henry Chamberlin of Hingham, Mass., 1638.
- 15 to Richard Chamberlin of Braintree, Mass., 1642.
- 6 to Thomas Chamberlain of Woburn, Mass., 1644.
- 14 to Edmund Chamberlain, of Roxbury, Mass., 1646. —
- 65 to William Chamberlain of Woburn, Mass., 1648.
- 4 to six Chamberlain families of Pennsylvania, 1687-1790.
- 4 to Chamberlaine families of Maryland, 1709.
- 22 to Jacob Chamberlain of Roxbury, Mass., 1714. —
- 2 to Moses Chamberlain of Dedham, Mass., 1720.
- 17 to the Chamberlain families of New Jersey, 1725.
- 5 to Ephraim Chamberlain of Northfield, Mass., 1730.
- 6 to Joseph Chamberlain of Tolland, Conn., 1738. —
- 3 to Benjamin Chamberlain of Templeton, Mass., 1758.
- 5 to Ichabod Chamberlain of Dudley, Mass., 1770.
- 2 to Thomas Chamberlin of Boston, Mass., 1773.
- 2 to Joshua Chamberlain of New York State, —.
- 26 to unclassified ancestors.
- 39 ancestry not reported.
- 24 associate members.
- 295 total enrollment to June 30, 1904.
- 19 reported to have died.

Our Needs.

The Bureau needs a larger number of loyal friends who believe that it is their duty to obtain, or to cause to be obtained, for the Chamberlain genealogies a full historic genealogical record of all of their Chamberlain ancestors. This is a debt which is owed to future generations. It is not presumption to say that there will never come a more favorable opportunity. Send the Bureau all of the

Chamberlain family records that you have. Visit the old homesteads and beg of our "uncles and cousins and aunts" the old family records of your grandfather, or make a careful copy of them. The Bureau will return every record which you request to be returned. Send us the tombstone inscriptions of every Chamberlain buried in your locality, and we shall soon have many "missing links."

When you desire to find the ancestry back of such records, remember that the finding of such ancestors brings expense to some one. No one can go to a distant town to search the vital records without such expense. To search any given locality where Chamberlains lived for a long time requires considerable time and should be so thoroughly done that it will not have to be repeated. One of the difficulties is to read correctly the ancient, worn and faded records.

The Bureau is withholding no information from the members of this Association that is essential to complete their ancestry to the immigrant. Several members are placed in the immigrants groups this year who have furnished no information concerning their immediate ancestors, but upon their claims to be descended from more remote ancestors. Should such members die without sending such information, the Bureau would be powerless to furnish the line of descent for the Chamberlain genealogy. Give the Bureau your coöperation in this matter and give it *now*.

Finally, do not take offence because the Bureau may have some facts concerning your ancestors that upset what your grandmother told you about your great grandfather when she was eighty years of age. Let us remember

that there are no publications so full of errors as the old-time histories and genealogies are. They were written before the birth of the scientific historical spirit of the last quarter of a century.

Your interest in any particular family or ancestral line concentrates the attention and stimulates the interest of the Bureau Secretary upon the same.

Faithfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN,

Bureau Secretary.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., June 29, 1904.

Treasurer's Report.

Mrs. Sophia A. Chamberlain Caswell,

In account with the Chamberlain Association.

FROM AUGUST 27, 1902 TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1903.

1902.	DR.	
Aug. 27.	Balance on hand,	\$422.65
	Yearly fees,	191.00
	New members,	15.00
	Subscriptions,	.25
	Sale of reports,	4.75
	Interest,	1.64
		<hr/> \$635.29
1902.	CR.	
Oct. 6.	Paid to treasurer to invest in Savings bank,	\$300.00
Nov. 20.	J. R. Whipple & Co.,	12.00
1903.		
May 14.	Lucy Nichols, copying manuscript for annual report,	7.75
July 16.	Frank Wood, printing 500 annual reports,	151.00
	Express annual reports,	.65
July 27.	Boston Regalia Co.,	17.50
	Paper, envelopes, postage,	38.15
	Collection of checks,	.40
		<hr/> \$527.45
	Balance in hands of assistant treasurer,	107.84
		<hr/> \$635.29

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

TREMONT BUILDING, BOSTON, }
October 24, 1903. }

Present:—The President, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain, Judge William T. Forbes, Miss L. B. Chamberlain, Mrs. S. C. Caswell, Miss A. M. Chamberlain.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Association were read for the information of the committee.

Miss J. C. Watts was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. William Chamberlain of Portland was elected Recording Secretary by ballot, Mr. A. C. Allen Chamberlain having declared his disability to serve.

Mr. Jacob Chester Chamberlain was unanimously elected chairman of the Genealogical Committee.

The remaining members of the Genealogical Committee were reappointed.

Voted:—That the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer report in writing at the next meeting of the Executive Committee any omissions or mistakes in the last Annual Report.

The Committee on History was constituted as follows:—Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, chairman; Commissioner, Eugene T. Chamberlain, Col. Henry H. Adams, Mr. Montague Chamberlain, Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, Miss S. Emma Chamberlin.

The Committee on Colonial and American Revolutionary Wars was appointed as follows:—J. W. Chamberlain,

M. D., chairman; Mr. William S. Boynton, Mrs. H. H. Burnham, Prof. Paul Mellen Chamberlain, Mrs. O. A. Furst, Mr. Prescott Chamberlin, Mrs. Florence Chamberlain Moseley.

The Committee on Recent Wars was appointed as follows:—Capt. Orville T. Chamberlain, chairman; General Samuel E. Chamberlain, Mr. Rollin S. Chamberlin, Mrs. Emily A. Capron, Miss Helen C. Chamberlain, Mrs. Ellen E. C. Blair, Capt. Hiram Chamberlain.

The report of the Secretary of the Genealogical Bureau was presented and Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain and Hon. L. E. Chamberlain were appointed to audit the account.

Voted:—That the chair appoint a committee of ten to take measures to increase the membership of the Association.

A committee was appointed to edit the Annual Report:—J. L. Chamberlain, Judge Forbes, Miss A. M. Chamberlain and Miss J. C. Watts.

The question of holding the next annual meeting in Boston or vicinity during the time of the Grand Army Encampment there and of including a notice of the meeting in the Annual Report was discussed and these suggestions favored.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Personal Records.

As the next family reunion will, we expect, be held at the time of the Grand Army Encampment in Boston the coming August, it may interest the members of the Association to see the war record of some of our officers and members. A beginning will be made now and it is hoped that later a complete record, and a fuller one, made up. For the present we are obliged to pass by an account of the military career of our president, Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain,—he having absolutely refused to furnish any information for the purpose, as he pleases to call it, of “booming” himself. He will not however be able to escape a future notice; for his record is already read the world over.

Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain.

Samuel E. Chamberlain was born November 28, 1829, at Centre Harbor, N. H., and was educated in the public schools of Boston.

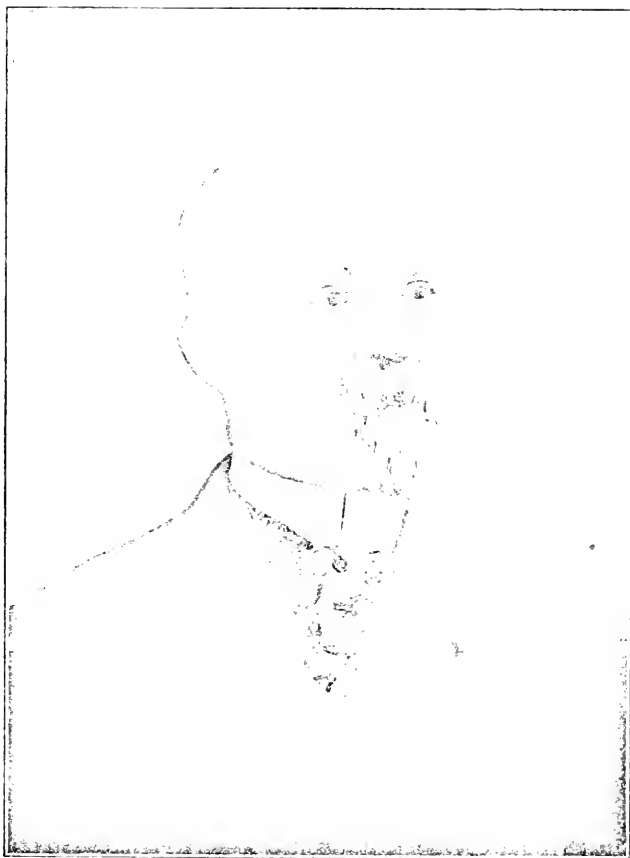
In May, 1846, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 2d Ill. Vol., Colonel Bissell. A twelve month regiment. On arrival at San Antonio, Texas, an order from General Wool was read that any *twelve month* men who would re-enlist in the regular army for the *war*, would be transferred into such arm of the service as he might prefer. Disgusted with the lax discipline of the volunteers he gladly availed himself of the order, and in July, 1846, was transferred to Co. E, 1st U. S. Dragoons, for the war. In September was detailed on an escort of an officer, the bearer of dispatches from General Wool to General Taylor,

who, rumor stated, had left Camargo, en route for Monterey. After a tedious march of five days and a sharp encounter with Canelars' guerillers, the escort met General Taylor's army, September 18, at Ramos, thirty miles from Monterey.

The escort was attached to Co. H, 2d Dragoons, at the attack on the city. Chamberlain's horse being killed on the Saltillo road on September 21st, he was ordered to join the stormers of the obispado. Took part in the street fighting of the 22d, and witnessed the surrender from the Black Fort on the 25th.

The escort rejoined Wool's Division at Mont Clora, Was present at the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23. 1847. Cheered for "Jeff" Davis when he, at the head of his gallant Mississippians, repulsed the dashing charge of Minon's Lancers.

On the breaking out of the Civil War he was, on April 17, 1861, commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 3d Regt., M. V. M. This company was raised in Cambridge, and was the first volunteer company in the United States for the war. On his return from the three months' campaign he enlisted as a private in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; was commissioned Captain November 25, 1861, Major October 30, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel March 5, 1864, being much of the time in command of his regiment until its muster out. He was then, August, 1865, made Colonel of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, in arduous service in Texas. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in covering retreat of Gregg's Division of Cavalry at the disastrous battle of St. Mary's Church, Va., June 25, 1864. As a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Averill he was commended



COLONEL THOMAS CHAMBERLIN.

for "distinguished gallantry" at Kelly's Ford, where he fell dangerously wounded, and after the engagement at Culpepper Court House (also in 1863) by Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker in his report of May 13, "for heroic services, commanding the applause of his companions, until he fell severely wounded." He had fourteen horses shot in battle, and was wounded seven times. Mustered out in October, 1865. He served on the staffs of Governors Bullock and Claflin as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. President Minute Men of '61, and of Veterans of Mexican War. Residence, Barre, Mass.

Thomas Chamberlin.

Thomas Chamberlin, son of John and Elizabeth (Hayes) Chamberlin, was born at Chamberlin's--now Hoffa's--Mills, near Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1838.

In 1852 he entered the preparatory department of Bucknell University, and in 1858 was graduated from that institution with highest honors. In the autumn of the same year he took charge of "Mattawana" Academy, at McVeytown, Pennsylvania, and conducted that school until the following summer. In September, 1859 he went to Europe and matriculated as a student of Philosophy at the University of Heidelberg. A year later he entered upon a course of law at the University of Berlin, at the same time continuing the studies begun at Heidelberg.

Before the end of March, 1861, the prospect of civil war in the United States was so certain, that he withdrew from the University and started for home via Hamburg, fully resolved to take part in the approaching struggle.

Reaching Lewisburg just as the first company of volunteers from that town—commanded by one of his brothers, and with another brother as First Sergeant—was leaving (April 19,) for the scene of war, he enrolled a second company of three months' men in an incredibly short time, which, however, could not be accepted for service, as the government's first call for troops was full. He then recruited a company for three years, which was accepted for the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and went to Camp Curtin, June 5, 1861. It became Company D, of the Fifth Regiment (34th Pennsylvania Volunteers,) commanded by Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, an officer of the regular army.

Capt. Chamberlin's first active service was with Col. Charles J. Biddle's provisional brigade, consisting of the Fifth, the Thirteenth (42d Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the "Bucktails") and Easton's Battery, which left Harrisburg, June 21, 1861, and made a six weeks' campaign in Maryland and West Virginia, under the direction of Gen. McClellan. The brigade was recalled to Harrisburg after the battle of Bull Run, and early in August went to Washington to share the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac.

In June, 1862, the Pennsylvania Reserve, then at Fredericksburg, was detached from McDowell's (First) Corps, and joined McClellan's forces in front of Richmond, being attached to the Fifth Corps, Porter's. Capt. Chamberlin led his company in the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, where two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserve halted Lee's advance, and successfully resisted every effort of a fourfold superior force to push them from the line of Beaver Dam Creek. On the fol-

lowing day he took part in the all-afternoon encounter at Gaines' Mill, and when the Fifth Corps was at last broken by vastly greater numbers, assisted in rallying and re-forming many hundreds of fugitives to the support of Meagher's brigade, which arrived on the field opportunely at sundown. A bayonet charge was about to be delivered, but by the failure of the enemy to follow up his advantage, the necessity for the movement was avoided.

Three days later (June 30th) he participated in the bloody battle of Newmarket Cross Roads (known also as "Charles City Cross Roads," "Glendale" and "Fraser's Farm,") where early in the action his company shared in a charge upon a rebel battery, which resulted in the dislodgment of the guns and the capture of about two hundred of the supporting infantry. Having the care of the regimental colors, his little command suffered heavily in this affair, as may be inferred from the fact that three standard-bearers fell in succession in the space of five minutes. Half an hour later his regiment received the assault of Branch's massive brigade of North Carolinians, and after a brief but desperate struggle, in which many officers and men were killed or disabled, was forced from its position and pushed back some distance. Capt. Chamberlin, severely wounded at the first onset, lay for a time between the contending lines, exposed to the fire of both sides; but the ground being quickly recovered, he was carried at the close of the battle to Willis Church, which had been promptly occupied as a field hospital. Here he became a prisoner on the following morning, the Union army having passed on to Malvern Hill during the night. By order of Gen. Jackson ("Stonewall"), all of the wounded at the church were removed at once, on

stretchers, to Nelson's farm-house, where the captain fell heir to a place under a sheltering tree on the lawn, which he was permitted to hold for twelve days. With many others he was taken to Richmond on the 13th of July, and for a brief period tasted the discomforts of Libby Prison. On the 18th of the same month he was paroled and sent north on the hospital boat "Louisiana."

While still quite lame, and under treatment at the Union Protestant Infirmary in Baltimore, he very unexpectedly received a commission as major in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dated September 4, 1862. Being assured of his exchange by correspondence with the War Department, and having learned of Lee's invasion of Maryland, he at once sought and obtained his discharge from hospital; but instead of joining his new command, which was then on guard duty in Washington, he hastened to his company, and being made acting major of the regiment, shared actively in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. For this he was highly commended by the regimental commander, Col. J. W. Fisher, in his official report of the campaign. [Colonel Fisher wrote: "I must not, however, before closing this report, fail to mention the case of Major Chamberlin, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was formerly a captain of my regiment, and severely wounded and taken prisoner at White Oak Swamp, on the Peninsula. Although having in his hands a commission as major of another regiment, he heard that the Pennsylvania Reserves were likely to get into active operation, he, although still suffering from his wound, came on and asked a place with his old companions, and went through the three above-named battles, rendering

the most efficient services, clearly winning for himself the title of the bravest of the brave."] He then resigned his captaincy, and, returning to Washington, was mustered as major of the 150th, September 23, 1862.

On the 20th of October he was detached, and until February 14, 1863, served as Commandant of Georgetown, D. C., with a command of eight companies from the Second District of Columbia, 135th and 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers. February 15, 1863, he accompanied his regiment to the field, and at the urgent request of Colonel Roy Stone, for a few weeks performed the duties of acting assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, of which the 150th Pennsylvania formed a part.

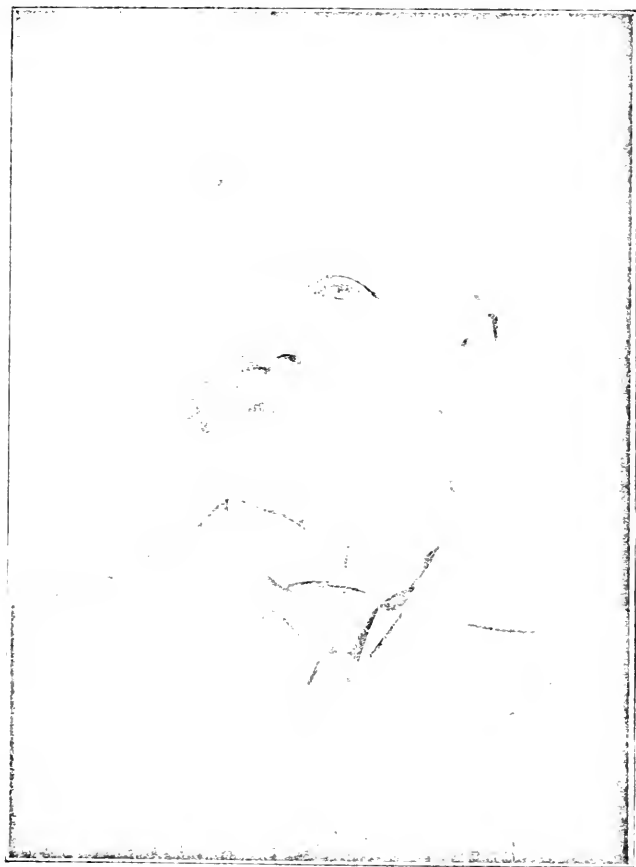
Participating in the Chancellorsville campaign, his regiment was concerned in no prolonged encounter, but was actively engaged in skirmishing and dangerous reconnoitering, and brought in many prisoners. At Gettysburg, on the first of July, 1863, the 150th, with the other two regiments of Stone's "Bucktail Brigade," formed an angle at McPherson's farm-house, on the Chambersburg Pike, and for hours met the assaults of heavier forces from the north and west, changing front repeatedly as occasion required, but holding its ground tenaciously until ordered by the brigade commander to retire, after the troops to the right and left had been forced back at all points. Of three hundred and ninety-seven officers and men who went into the fight, the regiment lost fifty-three killed or mortally wounded that day, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Every officer of the field and staff, and nearly every officer of the line who was not killed, was disabled. Major Chamberlin was carried

from the field, under fire, dangerously (and supposed to be mortally) hurt; but by submitting to a cutting process at once, without the use of an anæsthetic, his condition was greatly improved. He recovered rapidly, in fact, and was able to go to Virginia on the 26th of August, and take command of his regiment.

General Rowley, in his official report of the battle, as commander of the Third Division, First Corps, brings to the notice of the commanding general, among others, Major Chamberlin, of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as being "distinguished for bravery."

While at Harrisburg, in August, 1863, on his way to the front, Major Chamberlin was sent for by Governor Curtin, who empowered him to raise and command a veteran cavalry regiment which had just been called for by the War Department; but the conditions imposed by the United States Superintendent of Recruiting for Pennsylvania were such that he thought it best to decline the undertaking.

By the resignation of Col. Wister in February, 1864, and of Col. Huidekoper soon thereafter, Major Chamberlin was left in sole charge of the regiment of which he had been in command from August 26th to December 12th of the preceding year. On the 6th of March, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, which promotion was confirmed by the War Department. He was entitled to, and could have had for the asking, a commission as colonel; but the strength of the command being below the figure required for muster in that grade, he made no application for a commission. Moreover, the many movements and constant exposure in the winter of 1863-64 had impaired his health, and his wounds having become



COLONEL HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS.

troublesome, he found it necessary either to go to hospital for treatment or withdraw from the service altogether. He chose the latter alternative, and on the 17th of March, 1864, very regretfully retired from the army on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Henry Herschel Adams.

Iron manufacturer and miner of coal and iron ore; born in Collamer, Ohio, July 9, 1844; of distinguished ancestry both in England and America, the family being traceable in a direct line of descent from William the Conqueror, through his daughter Princess Gundred, and Sir John ap Adams, from whom came through many generations the original American Adams family which has furnished the country two presidents. Mr. Adams was educated at Shaw Academy, Cleveland, Ohio; when the Civil war broke out, although but seventeen years of age, enlisted in Company G of the 125th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, in the formation of which he did active recruiting service; took part in the battle of Franklin, March 9, 1863, where he valiantly led the charge in advance across the Little Harpeth River which dislodged Van Horn's forces on the southern bank; participated in the battle of Chickamauga, acting as aide to General Opdyke, and also in those of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain; was captured by General Forrest at Athens, Alabama, on September 20, 1864, and spent the three succeeding months in the Confederate prison at Cahaba, enduring the severest hardships; exchanged in November and reported for duty on the morning of the battle of Nashville, discharged on March

10, 1865, on account of the condition of his health, due to the exposure and hardship of his prison life ; was recommended for a medal of honor for gallantry on the field by the officers of his regiment and by his corps commander, General O. O. Howard. At the close of the war Mr. Adams returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the iron business in 1867, and this with such energy and success that in time he became known as one of the ablest iron experts in this country ; he was largely interested in shipping, and was the owner of several vessels engaged in iron ore and grain transportation on the Lakes ; held a leading position in business and social circles in that city, his manly qualities winning him hosts of friends ; member of the Board of Education, and took an active part in the promotion of school interests ; also a member of the Board of Trade, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Boston " Free Ship " Convention, and one of the committee to lay the proceedings of that convention before the Senate at Washington ; in 1882 Mr. Adams removed to New York City, where he became a member of one of the most prominent iron concerns in the United States ; in 1890 he was elected president of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and in June, 1891, attained the same office in the Henry H. Adams Iron Company, incorporated, both of which concerns were of national reputation. Col. Adams is the president of the Colonial Iron Company of Pennsylvania, being also the controlling owner ; the president and principal owner of the Old Sterling Iron and Mining Company of Colorado ; vice president of the Adams Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado ; vice president of the Riverville Power and Water Company ; president of the

Riverside Water Company of Connecticut; treasurer of the Greenwich Water Company; president of the Adams Crucible Steel Company of New Jersey, and holds various minor offices in numerous corporations; he is a past commander of the Lafayette Post, G. A. R. of New York City, and one of the original advocates and promoters of the plan to cultivate patriotism among the youth by placing the Stars and Stripes over every public school building; Col. Adams is vice president of the Patriotic League of America; a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City; also of the National Committee of One Hundred organized to build the University of the United States at Washington as outlined by George Washington; a trustee of the Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee; incorporator, director and treasurer of the Ohio Company of Associates; also a member of the Union League Club; the Colonial Club; the Ohio Society; the Lotos Club; the Army and Navy Club of Hartford; the Lawyers Club; the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars, and captain of the Old Guard of New York. On the breaking out of the Spanish war Colonel Adams tendered his services to the governors of New York and Connecticut in any capacity in which he might be able to serve his country, having raised at his own expense a brigade for active service. Of late years Colonel Adams has had his residence at Greenwich, Connecticut, having an office at No. 177 Broadway, New York City.

Three other of the vice presidents saw active service in the war and it is hoped that in the future a full record of their activity may be obtained. Hon. Daniel H.

Chamberlain (later Governor of South Carolina), a graduate of Yale in 1862, left his studies in the Harvard Law School to enlist January 25, 1864, as 2d Lieutenant in a regiment of colored men, the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. He thus wrote of his going to a college friend : —

“I am going to the war within the next two months. January, 1864, shall see me ‘enlisted for the war.’ I have no plans beyond that; do not know how or where I shall go, but go I must. I ought to have gone in ’61, but the real reason I didn’t was, that I was then, as I am now, in debt for my college expenses to those who cannot possibly afford to lose what I have borrowed from them. I am told that it is foolish for me to go; that I can do no more in the army than the less educated. I know all that, but years hence I shall be ashamed to have it known that for *any* reason I did not bear a hand in this life-or-death struggle for the Union and for Freedom. I find I can insure my life for enough to cover the two thousand dollars I owe, and nothing shall hinder me longer than is necessary to get the money to do this.” (Walter Allen, Governor Chamberlain’s Administration in South Carolina (1888), p. 525).

When in the early spring his regiment started for the seat of war, he was 1st Lieutenant. “His army life, until the end of hostilities, was spent at Point Lookout, Maryland, and in the Army of the James, at City Point, and before Petersburg. On the early morning of April 3, 1865, he entered Richmond with his regiment, then under the command of Col. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. He passed the remainder of the year on the Rio Grande with Weitzel’s corps, and in December, 1865, was mustered out of the service at Boston.” He then held the rank of Captain.

Rev. Leander T. Chamberlain, D. D., a brother of the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, graduated from Yale in 1863, and soon entered the United States Navy as Acting Assistant Paymaster. He was ordered at once to the South Pacific. He there saw service for three and a half years as Naval Storekeeper and Judge Advocate of the Pacific squadron. Before the close of his service he embraced the opportunity to explore extensively the old Inca civilization in Peru.

Another of our vice presidents, Col. Simon E. Chamberlain, we find before Richmond in the summer of 1863, as a Lieutenant in the 118th New York Infantry, and in February, 1865, as Captain commanding the 25th New York Cavalry, "Sickles' Cavalry," then a part of Sheridan's famous troopers attached to the Army of the Potomac. Many other army men will be found among the members of the Association. It is hoped that each one will respond to the request that is going forth that they send in material, from which their biographies may be compiled, and photographs for future use.

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(Died February 26, 1900.)

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(Died May 14, 1899.)

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*†Cyrus N. Chamberlain, M.D.	Andover, Mass.

(Died July 18, 1899.)

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*†Hon. Daniel U. Chamberlin	Cambridgeport, Mass.

(Died June 15, 1898.)

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(Died July 31, 1902.)

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*Mr. John Wilson Chamberlin	Tiffin, Ohio.

(Died August 11, 1901.)

*Joseph E. M. Chamberlain, M. D. . . .	Easton, Md.
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(Died January 30, 1901.)

*Mr. Joseph L. Chamberlain	Cherry Valley, N. Y.
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(Died December 30, 1900.)

†Maj.-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL. D. . .	Brunswick, Me.
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*†Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, LL. D. . . .	Chelsea, Mass.

(Died June 25, 1900.)

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*Mr. Moses Chamberlin	Milton, Pa.
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(Died July 29, 1902.)

†Myron L. Chamberlain, M. D.	Boston, Mass.
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(Died March 22, 1900.)

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(Died April 1, 1901.)

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Mr. William H. Chamberlain	Kanona, N. Y.
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(Died August 9, 1901.)

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(Died July 8, 1899.)

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(Died January 26, 1902.)

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(Died January, 1903.)

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(Died October 23, 1903.)

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† Mr. Horace Kennedy	Watertown, Mass.
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(Died June 20, 1898.)

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Private Witherell's Story.

*Written by Mrs. Annie Chamberlain Smiley, and read at
the Chamberlain Association Reunion,
September 8, 1903.*

List to the story that I shall tell,
As told by Private Witherell,
Who fought in the stalwart Twentieth Maine,
With dauntless Colonel Chamberlain.

“Our Colonel,” he said, “left his college hall,
To answer “Here!” to his Country’s call;
And we who followed with quickened breath,
Would have marched with him to the gates of death.

We marched to the front, and the fight was on,
There was glory to gain, and fame to be won;
But the calm, strong man, through battle wild,
Had the simple heart of a guileless child.

He cared not for glory, nor pride, nor fame;
But he won ’midst the great a deathless name;
For when duty called, or honor, or right,
He stood the foremost in the fight.

At Gettysburg, where shot and shell
Proved Sherman’s word that “War is Hell,”
On Little Round Top’s deadly stand
He held the Left, with his gallant band.

“Slightly wounded,” the papers said:
But our hero smiled, and marched ahead:
Through score of battles, night and day,
To Petersburg we fought our way.

And where stricken and dead were strewn
Like autumn leaves on that day in June,
In the forefront fell, with a stroke so sore
Our Colonel, we thought to rise no more.

But up he rose, through the gates of pain,
Knighted as General Chamberlain,
Of First Division, First Brigade,
“For splendid gallantry!” Grant said.

But still the same that he was before,
All of his honors he modestly bore.
He loved his men, and they loved him
With a love no time nor change can dim.

“And now,” said Private Witherell,
“There’s very much more that one might tell,
For rush and fight still swirling fast,
At Appomattox the lot is cast.

“Where Lee’s proud army, brave in vain,
Surrenders before Chamberlain!
Who chose to place high in that last parade,
The Twentieth Maine, in the Third Brigade.”

“And how do you know this story is true?”
I said, “and who told it all to you?”
He drew himself up with a martial air,
“I know,” he said, “for I was there!”

*Printed at the earnest request of many
members of the Association.*

THE
Chamberlain Association
of America

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

7/15, 8/15

HELD IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

AUGUST 19, 1904

and

SEPTEMBER 13, 1905

PORTLAND
SMITH & SALE, PRINTERS
1905

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The Publishing Committee, following the instructions of the Association, present herewith a double number, including the records and collections of the two years, 1904 and 1905. A marked feature of this number is the large place given to the papers of the historical department.

The very interesting and valuable papers furnished by the Genealogical Committee having constituted the principal part of our publications hitherto, the Association desires now more fully to represent its good offices in other social and vital relations.

We are enabled to do this by the special fund generously raised for this purpose by members present at the meeting of 1904.

The biographical sketches herein presented have been submitted to the Historical Committee upon their earnest solicitation, and have in most instances been carefully compiled from various authentic records and notices, the persons to whom they refer being reluctant to do more than to give their consent.

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REVEREND E. E. STRONG, D. D.

It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies, and our happiness with what is distant in place and time; and looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity.

DANIEL WEBSTER, at Plymouth, Mass.

Chamberlain Association of America.

Annual Meeting of 1904.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Chamberlain Association was held during Encampment Week of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Parker House, August 19, 1904. In the absence of the President, the members were received by the Vice Presidents and their wives: General Samuel E. Chamberlain of Barre, Mass., and his genial spouse; Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., of the Congregational House, Boston, assisted by Dr. and Mrs. George M. Chamberlin of Chicago, and Mrs. S. C. Eccleston of Buenos Ayres, and a little later by Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Adams of New York City. There were representatives from eleven states: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The members present included many veterans of the Civil War, and one lately returned from service in the Philippines.

Minutes of the Recording Secretary.

The business meeting was called to order by Vice President General Samuel Chamberlain. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Miss Jennie Chamberlain Watts was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The Corresponding Secretary presented the regrets of the President, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, stating that sudden and severe illness prevented him from attending the annual meeting, and it was voted that a telegram be sent General Chamberlain expressing the Association's deep sympathy and regret at his absence.

The report of the Recording Secretary for September, 1903, was read and approved.

The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Assistant Treasurer were read and accepted.

The Secretary of the Genealogical Bureau, Mr. George W. Chamberlain, stated that an account of work done in both the Genealogical and English Ancestry Committees had been included in the annual printed report of 1903.

Colonel H. H. Adams reported progress on the work of the Historical Committee.

Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Executive Committee, made an oral report. He announced that Prof. Paul Mellen Chamberlain of Chicago, had been chosen chairman of the Genealogical Committee. He referred to the financial condition of the society, and the deficit in the Treasury. He laid before the Association the question whether all of its funds should be devoted to

the work of the Genealogical Committee, or whether some of it should be appropriated for the work of the Historical Committee. It was moved and seconded that the latter subject be referred back to the Executive Committee with full power to take action. After some debate, during which Mr. Charles Willis Smith of Pittsburg, Pa., offered to subscribe fifty dollars (later increased to sixty-five dollars) for the Genealogical and Historical work, and after some amendments and withdrawals, the original motion was adopted. It was voted on motion of Colonel Adams, that the chair appoint a committee to raise the money needed. Colonel Adams was made chairman and instructed to choose his associates.

A recess was then taken for luncheon. Mr. George B. Caswell aided materially in taking charge of the dinner service. During its progress, Colonel Adams presented each member with a bright silk flag as a badge appropriate for the week of the Grand Army Encampment.

The Association was then called to order, Vice President Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., in the chair.

The Nominating Committee, Dr. George M. Chamberlain of Chicago, Mr. William S. Boynton of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Mrs. M. A. C. Perry of Cambridge, Mass., made their report. Ignoring General Joshua L. Chamberlain's earnest expression that the time had come to choose a new President, they advised the re-election of the present officers, and they were duly elected.

Colonel H. H. Adams, after making a canvas of the members present, reported that one hundred and fifty-four dollars had been subscribed for the Genealogical and Historical work of the Association.

Brief and informal after-dinner speeches were made.

Among others one by Mrs. Sarah Chamberlain Eccleston of Buenos Ayres, head of the government kindergarten system of the fourteen provinces of the Argentine Republic.

Colonel Henry H. Adams of New York City, made a patriotic address, alluding incidentally to his mother's interest in the abolition movement, and the assistance she rendered the "underground railroad," and his own and his comrade's suffering in a Confederate Prison. In concluding he presented to the Association a large and most beautiful United States flag. Mr. Asa W. Chamberlin unfurled the flag and moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered Colonel Adams for his splendid gift. This motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Speeches bright with wit, and mellow with friendliness for the Chamberlain Clan in near and distant climes, were made by the Hon. Milton Reed of Fall River, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain of Brockton, Mr. Charles Willis Smith of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. George B. Chamberlin of Chicago, who earnestly invited the Association to meet on the following year in Chicago.

Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., recently returned from journeyings in South and Central Africa, related some interesting incidents of his travels.

Miss Ella J. Chamberlin of Cambridge, pleased the company again, as frequently before, by her inimitably artistic whistling solos.

Miss Helen A. Boynton, of the Smith College Music School, at Northampton, Mass., delighted the company by her charming rendering of classic selections on the violin, Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain of Norwood, serving as the accompanist.

The thanks of the Association were tendered these ladies for their delightful music.

The thanks of the society were also given to the ladies of the committee who furnished the beautiful bouquets for the tables.

At five P. M., Colonel Adams in the chair, the Association voted to adjourn.

JENNIE CHAMBERLAIN WATTS,
Secretary pro tem.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting has been anticipated with much pleasure, since many of our members have been grouped into families, and a kinship of relationship has been established, with the expectation that additional developments will extend the cousinly lines. Whether the Henrys, the Richards, the Thomases, the Williams and the Jacobs, etc., trace to one common ancestor or not, their descendants now sit down in peace and friendly companionship, rejoicing in the name of Chamberlain, and quietly wait for future developments and revelations. In the meantime our Executive Board has yielded to the urgent request of many members and printed in the last Annual Report a few biographical sketches of some of our noted Vice Presidents, who were in the Civil War, with the promise that the good work is to be continued in the future. There is a strong desire to have an illustrated historical number issued soon, so distant members who have never been able to attend our meetings, may make the acquaintance of our officers and leading members

through the reports. The printing-press of the 20th century annihilates geographical distances, and often brings people into close companionship. It is in this way we are brought into the relationship of a large family, with common interests and sympathies. The peripatetic instincts of the Chamberlains lead them to the ends of the earth, so our Assistant Treasurer has lost all trace of some of them; "gone to Europe" or "to Egypt" is all we may be ever able to write on their tombstones.

Of 300 names enrolled on our books, we have only lost twenty-five of them by death; but often times it is exceedingly difficult to learn any particulars or even of the date of the death of some members. Will friends kindly take note of this fact in the future? Of the four deaths of members during the year, some account of two only has been received; viz., Miss Charlotte A. Jewell and Mr. Stillman Chamberlain. These vacancies have been filled by members from their families; a welcome addition.

We are happy to report a newly awakened interest amongst the younger Chamberlains during the past year. We have sometimes lacked the enthusiasm of young blood. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that enthusiasm for something and in something made life worth living. This awakening seemed to be the result of our delightful excursion to the summer home of our President, where we were so charmingly entertained last autumn. The chairman of the new committee of ten, report twenty-five new names for membership the past year: we should be glad to make it fifty. Finding that a goodly number of the Chamberlains were engaged in the Civil War, it was suggested that our Annual Meeting should be held, "Encampment Week" of the G. A. R. Society in Boston,

thus members might avail themselves of this opportunity to meet some of the old veterans and officers of the Society.

We may not think it advisable to hold a large gathering every year ; perhaps only a business meeting intervening years. It is hoped that all of the officers of this Society, both past and present, will send their photographs, and if possible some data, or sketch for a biographical account to be used in the future. Also all photographs of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, and of their early homes. You are asked to coöperate with the Historical Committee in this work, to make an interesting historical number. In looking through the spectacles of research one charm of biographical sketches is in pondering over the successes and failures of ancestors. Hope lent a pleasure to their lives and created happiness in their homes. Hope and faith crystallized into action have been among the great moving powers of the world. It was this that buoyed up the men in the Civil War, and helped them endure the hardships of prison life and urged them on to deeds of valor on the battle field. We anticipate with much pleasure some recital of those experiences from our members to-day.

We acknowledge with thanks an In Memoriam sketch of Prof. William B. Chamberlain of Chicago ; a valuable historical account of Mr. Warren Chamberlain of Honolulu ; a photograph and newspaper account of the late Dr. Dwight S. Chamberlain of Lyons, N. Y. ; a photograph of the late William Chamberlain of Jackson, Mich. ; prints of five generations of Chamberlains and a genealogy of the family from Prof. Paul M. Chamberlain of Chicago ; book notices of the late work of Mr. Montague Chamberlain, with some account of his philanthropic work for the

Indians; a photograph of Mr. Herbert B. Chamberlin of Brattleborough, Vt.; a print of the late Jeremiah C. Chamberlain of Chelsea, Mass.; an account of the fortieth anniversary reception given to Messrs. E. Warren and Henry Chamberlain of Three Oaks, Mich., and a newspaper poem by Miss M. E. Chamberlain of Hudson, Mass.

Our President last year assured us on the presentation of a gavel to him, that he would not wield it to *command*, but hold it as a power and prophecy of yet better things. Let us not disappoint him in this matter, but let us rather aim to overcome all obstacles of indifference and complete the work so admirably begun. Many letters which have been received, indicate a growing interest in prospective efforts. Grand achievements have often grown out of small beginnings. Let us all unite to realize such results in every department of our society, and gladden each others hearts and strengthen the hands of our much-beloved President.

Respectfully submitted,

ABBIE MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

BOSTON, MASS., August 19, 1904.

The following letters were read by the Corresponding Secretary :

State of Oregon, Executive Department.

SALEM, OREGON, August 13, 1904.

Miss A. M. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.

My Dear and Distant Cousin:—I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of your favor of the 4th inst. extending to me the invitation of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain to be a guest at the coming annual meeting of the Chamberlain Association.

Please accept my thanks yourself, and thank him for me for the very courteous invitation, and express to him my regret at my inability to be present. I sincerely trust that I may sometime have the pleasure of attending one of these reunions, but I am so situated at present that my official duties will not permit me to go so far from home.

I watch the progress being made by the Association with deep interest, and entertain the hope that it will be the means of bringing the family into closer touch and relationship. Kindly send to me the report of the meeting, as soon as it is published.

With sincere regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

State of Connecticut, Executive Department.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 11, 1904.

Miss A. M. Chamberlain, Corresponding Secretary, Chamberlain Association of America, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Miss Chamberlain:—Your esteemed favors of the second and fourth of August, have not received earlier attention, owing to pressure of business.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge and thank you for the invitation to be an honored guest of your society at the seventh annual meeting, to be held at Boston Friday, August the nineteenth. This will certainly be a most interesting occasion, and should I be in Boston during the Grand Army Encampment, I shall hope to be present at the meeting of your society.

With high regard, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. CHAMBERLAIN.

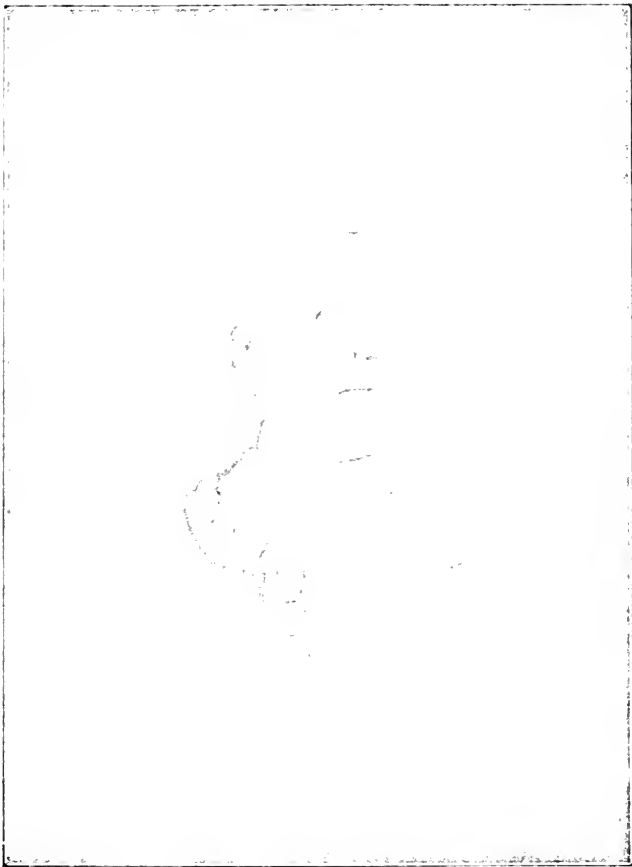
Report of Treasurer.

In account with the Chamberlain Association.

FROM SEPTEMBER 8, 1903 TO AUGUST 19, 1904.

1903.	DR.	
Sept. 8.	Balance on hand,	\$107.84
	Yearly fees,	210.00
	New members,	24.00
	Subscriptions,	.25
	Dr. Geo. M. Chamberlin, Chicago,	50.00
	Sale of reports,	8.65
		<hr/>
		\$400.74
1903.	CR.	
Oct. 3.	Paid Mr. George W. Chamberlain, Bureau Secretary,	\$150.00
1904.		
Aug. 16.	Smith & Sale, printing 550 annual reports, (1903)	116.25
	Express,	1.40
	Paper, envelopes and postage,	39.91
	Collections on checks,	.40
	Flags and bunting,	3.64
	Post Office box,	.50
		<hr/>
	Cash paid,	\$312.10
	Balance in hands of Assistant Treasurer,	88.64
		<hr/>
		\$400.74

SOPHIA A. CHAMBERLAIN CASWELL,
Assistant Treasurer.



MRS. SOPHIA C. CASWELL.

Annual Meeting of 1905.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Chamberlain Association was held at the Parker House, Boston, September 13th, 1905. After an hour of salutations and sociable interchange among the forty members present, who were from the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and the District of Columbia, the assembly was called to order for business at 1.30 P. M. by the President.

Judge William T. Forbes, of Worcester, Mass., rose to a privileged question and in a graceful speech presented the Association with an ebony gavel, handsomely mounted and engraved,—the gift of a member too modest to allow his, or probably her, name to be announced. The President responded for the Association; saying among other things that the Chamberlains were somewhat noted for their power of self-command and also for their ability to command others, and the gavel being an expressive instrument in this latter line, he believed its service here would be only emblematic, and he could hardly conceive of occasion for its more serious use. As an emblem of good order and fair play, for which also this clan has a deep regard, he accepted the gavel in the name of the Association.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved. The records of the two last meetings of the Executive Committee were read for the information of the Association. The Report of the Genealogical Bureau was called for and read by

the Bureau Secretary, Mr. George W. Chamberlain, together with a statement of accounts showing a favorable balance of \$19.65 for the past year, which were accepted. Mr. Chamberlain also presented his resignation as Secretary of the Bureau.

The question of acceptance of this being under consideration, the President spoke of the good work of the Secretary, and expressed the hope that some way would be found to retain his services, as he is to a very high degree conversant with the work pertaining to this department. Judge Forbes moved that the employment of a new Secretary for this department be referred to the Executive Committee with powers; which motion was seconded. Dr. George M. Chamberlin of Chicago suggested that perhaps the retiring Secretary might be induced to continue in his office if adequate compensation could be given him by the Association. Judge Forbes explained that his motion was not intended to debar the employment of the present Secretary, but it was his opinion that occasion should be taken to make clear the duties of the Secretary and that work for members tracing their families should be paid for by those requesting such work, and that the Association should pay something for a copy of data of permanent value. Mr. Asa W. Chamberlain was of opinion that there should be a clear understanding of just what the appropriation for the Bureau is to cover, and what data of information the Association should receive in return. Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain spoke of the importance of the action as indicated by the last speaker, and favored the motion of Judge Forbes as leading to the best results. Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, of Washington, D. C., regretted the suggestion that any

Chamberlain would ask for work for his private benefit without paying for the service called for, and stated in substance that in years past, to her personal knowledge, there had been considerable money paid in to the Bureau for *special* genealogical work done for different members of this Society, and a large amount of valuable data and genealogy had been generously sent to the Bureau for the benefit of the Association, but a misunderstanding has arisen from not recognizing a distinction between *special* and *routine* work: the *first* has been paid for by the individual, and the *second* by the salary of \$150 per year, which the Bureau Secretary has received from the Association for two years past. She alluded to the research work done to find connecting links between the various branches, which cannot be considered personal work, as it is of general interest to all. The routine work naturally occupied much time the first few years, but the Executive Board has aimed to have justice done to all members and departments, as in the equal division made of the special fund of \$154, raised at the annual meeting "Encampment Week," when \$75 was given to each department, the Historical and Genealogical. She quoted from a letter received from the late Jacob Chester Chamberlain, in which he said the Bureau had received over \$110 that year, and if that was averaged between the ten or eleven persons who employed it, he felt it was economical work. She hoped that the proposition to have every member, as far as able, send in a chart of five generations within six months would prevail, so the publication of the genealogy could be printed soon.

Mr. George W. Chamberlain stated that only twenty-one dollars had been received during the past year

for special work; and that his work had taken nearly forty-four days, and involved additional expense for transportation and other incidentals. Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C., suggested that all work done for individuals of any branch of the family should be made available for all members of that branch in the Association, thus greatly reducing the expense of procuring such data, and also indicating the usefulness of the Association. Dr. George M. Chamberlin, of Chicago, expressed surprise that the Bureau Secretary should be called upon to do so much work for so little pay as he has been receiving. The President called attention to the large amount of valuable material collected by the late Jacob Chester Chamberlain, now in the custody of the Genealogical Bureau, and which he understood from a conversation with Mr. Chester Chamberlain it was his intention to turn over completely to the Association if it should keep up the genealogical work, but if this work was to be discontinued these collections were to revert to the family of Mr. Chamberlain. The President thought it important that these collections come into the permanent possession of the Association, and as the present Secretary understands all about these conditions and collections, he hoped he might be induced to remain in the Bureau. The question being called for, the motion of Judge Forbes was unanimously adopted.

The President stated that as Dr. George M. Chamberlin was the only member of the committee on nominations present, he had appointed to act with him for the present occasion, Miss Clarissa A. Chamberlain of Worcester and George F. Chamberlain, Esq., of New York City.

The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and of the

Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer were then read and accepted, the former showing a balance of \$318.36 invested funds, and the latter a balance of \$300.04 on account current.

No reports were received by the Committees on History, English Ancestry, and Colonial and Revolutionary Ancestry. Miss A. M. Chamberlain reported that Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain is still working on English Ancestry.

From the Committee on Recent Wars, lists were received through Miss A. M. Chamberlain of soldiers of the name Chamberlain in the Civil War from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey.

The President requested the assembly to stand while the Recording Secretary read the names of members who have died since our last meeting. Short sketches of several of them were also presented.

Miss A. M. Chamberlain expressed a deep appreciation of Mr. Jacob Chester Chamberlain, one of the leading spirits of this Association, and the honoring remembrance in which he is held by all; and proposed a message of affection and sympathy to be sent to the bereaved family, which was made the voice of the assembly. The President remarked that Mr. Chester Chamberlain was a man of extraordinary gifts and accomplishments. Not only was he eminent in scientific attainments and in the specialty of electrical engineering and the application of electricity as motive power in many lines, but in general executive and business ability. He was also an accomplished student of literature, and in particular was an authority and expert on the first editions of early Ameri-

can authors, of which he had made one of the best collections in the Country.

In his character he summed up all the manly virtues, and his whole personality was charming.

Such a man, the President said, deserves a more extended notice, and he accordingly would ask Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain to prepare a sketch of his life and character.

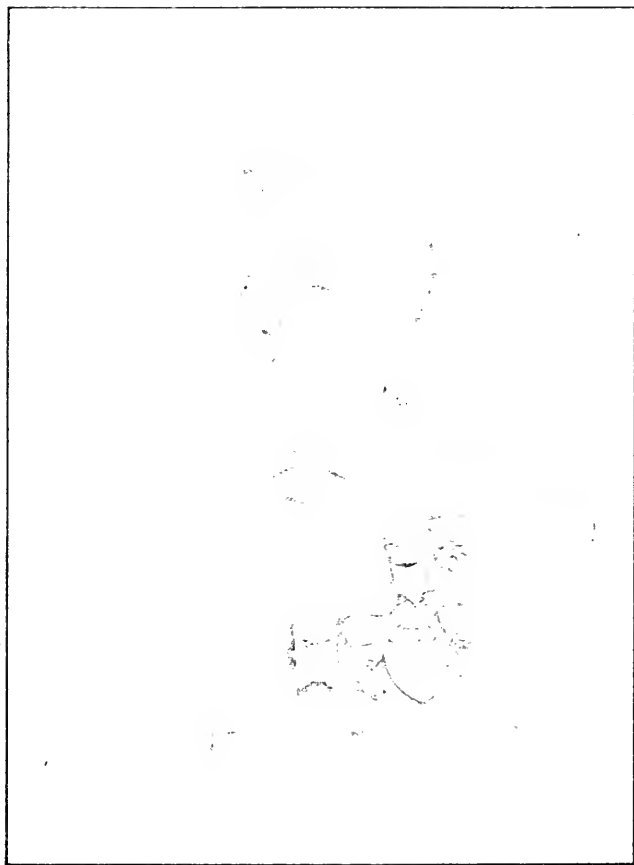
Miss A. M. Chamberlain referred to interesting correspondence with Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain of Coonoor, Madras, India, and on her motion he was elected an honorary life member.

The Nominating Committee reported their recommendation of a complete list of officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The Secretary was instructed by a unanimous vote to cast the ballot of the Association for the list reported; which was done, and the officers elected were duly announced by the President. The full list will appear at the end of this pamphlet.

Mr. William Chamberlain asked to be excused from taking the office of Recording Secretary on the ground of his many and close engagements, but the assembly declined to release him. Miss Jennie C. Watts was elected Assistant Recording Secretary.

Professor Ralph C. Ringwalt of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was appointed to assist Miss Emma Chamberlain in preparing a Chamberlain Bibliography.

The Corresponding Secretary called attention to the vote of the Executive Committee recommending that the members be requested to have their family records written up for five generations past, and sent to the Assistant Treasurer, believing that this would add very



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN.

much to the interest and value of the work of the Association. Thereupon such action was declared to be the sense of the meeting, and blanks were authorized to be prepared and sent to members.

The President, for the Committee on Publication, inquired what were the instructions of the Association as to the material for the forthcoming Annual Report, deferred by vote of the Executive Committee. There was a general expression that this be left to the judgment of the Committee on Publication.

A recess was then taken, and light refreshments served.

There being now opportunity for speeches the President called on Hon. Milton Reed of Fall River, Mass., who responded in a bright and witty vein, and was received with much applause. Lieutenant Remembrance W. Chamberlain of Newburg, Vermont and Mr. Albert Chamberlain of North Abington, Mass., spoke in a happy manner. General Samuel E. Chamberlain then entertained the assembly with reminiscences of the Mexican War, which were very much enjoyed by all present. He also suggested a badge with characteristic emblems for the members of the Association. Mr. Asa W. Chamberlain emphasized the importance of members sending in their family genealogies for past generations as had been voted to do, and concluded by moving that the President be earnestly requested to allow a biographical sketch of his career to be printed in the forthcoming annual report. Miss Abbie Chamberlain seconded this, saying that many members had requested the same as of special interest and value. She then put the question, and the motion was unanimously carried. The President said that a mere list of the various attempts he had made to do something in life would be a

tedious catalogue, besides being dry and uninteresting, and that he was unwilling to cumber the records of the Association with matter of so little value.

Miss Laura B. Chamberlain read a letter from Mr. W. Chamberlain of Honolulu, Hawaii, transmitting papers of historic interest to be presented to the Association, and it was voted to accept the papers with thanks to the donor, and to place them in the hands of the Historical Committee.

During these exercises Mrs. M. E. Austin, of Roxbury, Mass., and Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain several times favored the assembly with choice songs, which were received with appreciation and delight. At the close the company joined in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee".

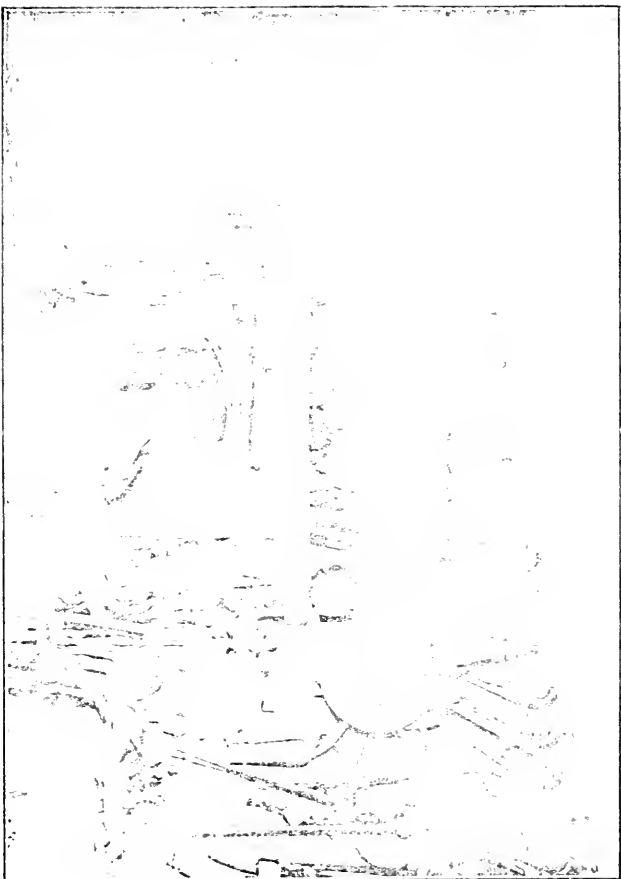
There being no further business to come before this meeting, the President made a few closing remarks, speaking most eloquently of the flag given at the last annual meeting by Colonel Henry H. Adams, which had adorned the room at this meeting, and of the clearer and fuller meaning of our flag since the war for the Union, now the emblem of peace, with wide-world influence, standing for the righteous purpose of a people whose chief Executive is the most influential and honored man in the world. In closing the President pronounced what seemed to all present like a benediction, and left them more proud than ever of the noble man who presided over their reunions.

The meeting then adjourned.

(From the minutes and papers on the Secretary's table, September 13, 1905.)

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,

Recording Secretary.



ARMORY OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Chamberlain Association of America held a meeting in the Tremont building, Boston, Saturday, July 8, 1905, at 1.30 P. M. Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain in the chair. Miss A. M. Chamberlain, Recording Secretary, *pro tem*. The following orders were passed :

That the annual meeting of the Society be held Sept. 13th.

That a committee of arrangements for the next annual meeting, consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Corresponding Secretary shall have full powers in the matter assigned.

That the publication of the Annual Report be deferred until after the September meeting.

That the Publication Committee shall consist of the President, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain and Miss A. M. Chamberlain, and that all historic material sent for publication shall be referred to this committee.

That a sum not in excess of seventy-five dollars be devoted to researches in genealogy and that the report be submitted to the Executive Committee three weeks before the annual meeting.

That a sum not in excess of seventy-five dollars be devoted to researches in history and biography such as shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

It is understood that the above amounts of money do not refer to the general fund of the Society but to the special one raised last year through the personal efforts of Col. H. H. Adams at the annual meeting.

That all bills rendered for genealogical and historical researches shall be accompanied by a statement in detail of the exact nature of the examination made, including names and events examined.

On recommendation of the Committee of Arrangements it was decided to hold a business meeting Sept. 13th at the Parker House, Boston, with an excursion, afterwards to Nantasket Beach. The meeting then adjourned.

A. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Rec. Sec. Pro tem.

SECOND MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee was held at the Parker House, Boston, September thirteenth. at ten A. M., Present: Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain, Judge William T. Forbes, Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, Mrs. Sophia A. C. Caswell and the Recording Secretary, William Chamberlain. Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain presiding.

General Chamberlain asked if the funds voted for genealogical work at the meeting of July eighth were to apply to the 1904-5. And it was so ruled.

The question was raised if the action of the committee at the meeting of June eighth, required the approval of the full Board, and it was decided that the authority given at the first annual meeting of the Association was sufficient to cover their action in making the appropriations referred to.

Miss Abbie Chamberlain reported that Mr. George W. Chamberlain of the Genealogical Bureau had accepted this action of the Executive Committee, and had sent in his reports and accounts.

Miss Chamberlain also reported that an ebony gavel had been given to the Association, and she had had it mounted and inscribed, and requested approval of the bill for this work ; which was voted.

It was voted to recommend to the Association that the members procure and present to the Association the genealogy of their families for five or more generations, together with other interesting historical data, and send the same to the Assistant Treasurer within six months. Voted to recommend to the Association that Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain of Madras, India, be made an honorary life-member.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,

Recording Secretary.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

As we glance backward on the formative period of our Association, when we were striving to bring together the scattered members of a large family, and unite them in one Society, our hearts are gladdened to find so many responsive members in different and distant States, who in this age of commercialism are willing "to lend a hand," by giving time, money, and labor to the sentiment and work of this Society. We have already learned much, but we look for greater and larger fruits of investigation as time goes on. Surprise continues to deepen in finding what a numerous family the Chamberlains have been and are.

At the annual meeting Aug. 19, 1904, there was a large representative gathering of distant members. It

was evident from the first that many had come in a social as well as patriotic spirit, having participated in so many fraternal festivities during Encampment week that this union seemed like a consummation of the same, with the closer bond of "kith and kin." As faces old and young appeared for the first time among the groups of charter members, it was delightful to see with what alacrity they were soon chatting with new found cousins. The noon reception proved to be an especially happy one. When Col. and Mrs. H. H. Adams, of New York City, arrived, he roused the members to enthusiasm by his gift to each member of a small, lovely silk flag, not forgetting the "old girls" of 80 years at home. But when his magnificent gift of "Old Glory" was unfurled, the whole assembly rose to give three cheers for the flag and the man who had fought for it, and suffered in prison for its sake.

Mr. George B. Chamberlin of Chicago, most cordially invited us to hold our annual meeting in that city, but staid New Englanders are a little shy of meeting in a city that inaugurates such mammoth strikes, although they seem very fond of the Chicago members.

At last we have enrolled two members from old Virginia, and hope to obtain some valuable clues from that State.

It is with deep regret that we record an unusual number of deaths this year; also several have been prostrated for months on beds of sickness and suffering. Our hearts go out to them all with tender sympathy and remembrance. The sudden death of one of our officers and the former Chairman of the Genealogical Committee, Mr. Jacob Chester Chamberlain of New York City, brings

sorrow to all. We have sent messages of sympathy to his wife, and shall soon send one to India to his beloved father and connections there.

The letters of many members show encouraging interest in our Society. We return thanks to those friends who have sent us newspaper clippings and photographs of those who have passed away. The Executive Committee voted to introduce a few more of our Vice Presidents to you through photographs and sketches in the next Annual Report.

You have learned that this Association is no "rainbow scheme." We seek definite results. How many present will send us some data, anecdotes, family history or old Colonial or Revolutionary photographs of early homes of their ancestors to the Historical Committee within three months?

When and how shall we begin to publish our genealogy for five more generations? Will all members aim to fill out the genealogical charts within six months and send to the Assistant Treasurer, to be filed with their application papers? Shall we begin by publishing the members in a branch or take the Society as a whole? Shall we have a special committee to see and report the wisest course to follow? Let us all aim to bring about practical results this year. With thanks to our members for the many kind and interesting letters,

Very respectfully submitted,

ABBIE MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Report of the Genealogical Bureau Secretary.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—*The Genealogical Bureau of the Chamberlain Association was organized and established by the Genealogical Committee of the Association, August 31, 1899, six years ago. During the first three years the Bureau was under the direction of the Genealogical Committee. During the last three years the Bureau has seemed to be controlled by the Executive Board.

At the time of the organization of the Bureau the office of Bureau Secretary was created. That office has never been an elective office and it was not the intention of your Genealogical Committee that it should become elective. At the time the Bureau was organized the Genealogical Committee selected me to take charge of the Bureau work and placed me under their special direction. For six full years I have served this Association most faithfully.

At times the work has been very burdensome. In my efforts to establish the ancestry of a widely differentiated membership, I have frequently had to resort to laborious and painful methods. During the year now closing I have devoted nearly two months to the work of the Association. An itemized detailed statement of each day's work was forwarded to the Executive Board three weeks ago. That report is now supplemented by two other reports.

I now find my business engagements such that it is impossible to continue the work for the Association. I cannot afford to attend to the exacting demands upon the Bureau longer and with deep regrets I hereby resign the office of Bureau Secretary.

I also submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Bureau for the past year, by which it appears that I have an unexpended balance of \$19.65 in my hands. I shall be pleased to deliver this balance to the person designated by the Association to receive it, or if you prefer you may deduct it from my salary for the past year. I also herewith deliver to the Association the Bureau Books and Records.

It is with feeling of deep grief that I refer to the death of the founder and most generous supporter of this Bureau. On the twenty-eighth day of last July, Jacob Chester Chamberlain in the full vigor of his noble manhood passed from earth with a suddenness that is appalling. Long may the brilliant son of a distinguished father be held in grateful remembrance by the Chamberlain Association.

With most pleasant recollections of the friendships formed during these six years and with the best of wishes for your continued success I remain

Most sincerely,

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Bureau Secretary.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 13, 1905,

WEYMOUTH, MASS., August 23, 1905.

The Chamberlain Association,

To George W. Chamberlain,

Dr.

For services as Bureau Secretary of the Chamberlain Association as appears by the accompanying statement from September 1, 1904 to September 1, 1905,

\$75.00

Report of the Treasurer.

In account with the Chamberlain Association.

FROM AUGUST 19, 1904 to SEPTEMBER 13, 1905.

1904.	DR.	
Aug. 19.	Balance on hand,	\$88.64
	Subscriptions at meeting,	154.00
	Yearly fees,	211.00
	New members,	14.00
	Subscription,	.10
	Stamps,	1.00
	Sale of reports,	12.25
		<hr/> \$480.99
1904.	CR.	
Aug. 19.	Two luncheon tickets,	\$2.50
Sept. 30.	Frank Wood printing notices of meeting 1904,	3.00
1905.		
Jan. 19.	Mr. Geo. W. Chamberlain,	145.00
	Bureau Sec. \$150 (\$5.00 contributed)	
	Paper, envelopes, postage,	24.05
	Collections on checks,	.60
Aug. 3.	Frank Wood printing notices of meeting 1905,	2.75
	Express,	.55
	Boston Regalia Co. mounting gavel,	2.50
		<hr/> \$180.95
	Balance in hands of Assistant Treasurer,	\$300.04
	SOPHIA A. C. CASWELL,	
	<i>Assistant Treasurer.</i>	

Neurology.

The Association has lost by death the following members not before reported :

Orin S. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill., d. February, 1902.

Rev. Moses Mellen Martin, D. D., Ovid, Mich., d. Sept. 18, 1902.

Mr. Stillman W. Chamberlain, Braintree, Mass., d. Sept. 20, 1903.

Mrs. Eliza M. C. Kennedy, Watertown, Mass., d. Sept. 21, 1903.

Miss Charlotte A. Jewell, Hartford, Conn., d. Oct. 23, 1903.

Mr. Ward B. Chamberlain, Lynn, Mass., d. Nov. 14, 1903.

Mr. Isaac W. Chamberlin, Lafayette, Ind., d. Dec. 15, 1904.

Mr. Nahum B. Chamberlain, Jamaica Plains, Mass., d. Jan. 11, 1905.

Col. Charles A. Jewell, Hartford, Conn., d. Jan. 25, 1905.

Mr. Almond W. Chamberlain, Harbor Beach, Mich., d. Jan. 30, 1905.

Mr. Newell C. Chamberlain, Cambridge, Mass., d. Feb. 10, 1905.

Mr. John Chamberlain Ordway, Concord, N. H., d. Apr. 23, 1905.

Mark A. Chamberlain, M. D., Winthrop, Iowa, d. July 3, 1905.

Mr. Jacob Chester Chamberlain, New York City, d. July 28, 1905.

Stillman W. Chamberlain was born at New Salem, Mass., June 12, 1829. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Greenfield, where he united with the Baptist Church, and was an honored member and officer of that church wherever he lived. Later he resided in Somerville and was engaged in business in Boston for twenty-two years. He naturally possessed considerable mechanical skill, and his patents in the culinary department were well-known in Massachusetts. He was an earnest Christian ; a man of strong integrity of character ; affectionate and tender in his family relations, and much esteemed in the community in which he lived. The last four years of his life were spent with his family and only son, Mr. Edward A. Chamberlain, of Braintree, Mass., who is a member of this society.

Charlotte A. Jewell was born in Winchester, N. H., September 20, 1836. In 1845 she accompanied her parents to Hartford, Conn., where she lived and died. The last thirty-six years of her life she made it her home with her brother, Mr. Charles A. Jewell, and his family. She was a loyal Alumna of Mt. Holyoke College, a Daughter of the American Revolution and a charter member of this Association. Among the many and loving tributes to her memory we make a few extracts from that of her pastor :

In the death of Miss Charlotte A. Jewell, the circle of those interested in the philanthropic activities of the city, suffer a keen loss. Always a comrade, and often a leader in Christian work, she had made a large place for herself in the plans of those who serve, and in the hearts of those who minister. Her faith, deep, simple and strong, was the power which wrought good and accomplished valued service. The eternal verities were to her real ; they were her support in trial, and in the valley of the shadow, and they became the rod and the staff of her comfort. They chastened her living into beauty ; they supplied unto word and deed, strength. Unto us they are clearer and stronger because we knew her, and with us remains, through them, a surer trust in the Christian's victory.

Isaac W. Chamberlin was born in Adams Co., Pa., December 9, 1838, but moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he resided for forty years. He died soon after his brother D. J. Chamberlin. During the Civil War he served in Company A, 135th Indiana Infantry. In later years he was a member of the John Logan Post, No. 3, G. A. R. For years he was identified with and an officer in the St. Paul's Methodist Church. A man of generous

impulses, kindly disposition, an upright honorable citizen, and a Christian gentleman, his life was full of industry, and he was much esteemed by those who knew him best.

Nahum B. Chamberlain was born November 13, 1841, a native of Mansfield, Maine. Early in life he moved to Massachusetts and became identified with the B. F. Sturtevant Co. in 1859. He was more or less connected with this firm for forty-six years. At the commencement of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, 24th Mass. Volunteers, and served without intermission until its close. Later he resumed business with Mr. Sturtevant, who had married his sister. In 1866, he became a member of the First Baptist Church, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and for years was a deacon in that church, a superintendent of its Sabbath School, and active in other religious work. He was a member of the John A. Stevenson Post, G. A. R., of Roxbury, of the Eliot Club, of Boston Lodge 134, R. H., and before his death was re-elected president by the 24th Regimental Association of Massachusetts.

Newell Chamberlain was born April 6, 1821, in Westboro, Mass., where he spent his early life. Later he became associated with his brother, George D. Chamberlain, in business in Brighton for many years, under the name of N. & G. D. Chamberlain. A delightful feature of his life was the strong family ties, which united the two brothers and their families both living for over forty years in a double house. Mr. Chamberlain moved to Cambridge in 1864, where he afterwards made it his home, becoming identified with the interests of the city, serving as an alderman in 1881. In politics, he was a

strong republican, and never failed to cast his vote at every election. He was especially happy in his unbroken family circle, consisting of four generations. He left a widow, seven children, sixteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. He was a much respected and beloved member of Pilgrim Congregational Church, joining the little self-sacrificing band at Hope Chapel, when they planned and founded the present Pilgrim Church. His death was a loss to the city, to the church and to the Y. M. C. Association, of which he was an honored member, and to John A. Logan Post, G. A. R. Many loving and beautiful tributes were paid to his memory by his family and friends.

He was an uncle of Mrs. Caswell, our Assistant Treasurer.

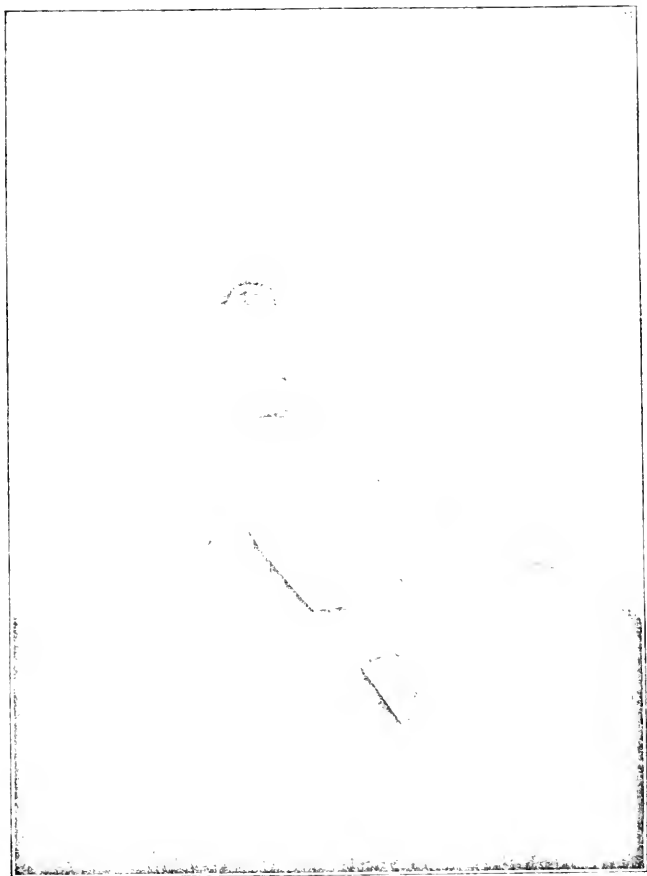
John Chamberlain Ordway, was born January 30, 1839, at Concord, N. H. He was the only son of Capt. John C. and Louisa W. Ordway. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and in Hopkinton Academy. At the age of seventeen he became a telegrapher, and rapidly rose to be the manager of the Northern Line of Telegraph in Boston; he continued in this position until the lease of the Company's interests to the Western Union Company in 1866. He remained with them till he resigned to take charge of the motive power and rolling stock department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, for thirteen years; his health failing, he returned to his native city, which he served in many ways. He was an alderman; was President of the Board of Education; he was Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society



MR. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN ORDWAY.



MR. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN ORDWAY.



COLONEL CHARLES A. JEWELL.

since 1891; for years he was State Registrar of the Sons of the Revolution; for two years Secretary of the Commercial Club, and for many years an officer in the New Hampshire Savings Bank.

Mr. Ordway was one of our widely useful citizens, who gave much time, thought and energy to the consideration of the needs of the city, and who, by reason of service in the Board of Education and the City Council, was fortunate enough to see many of his excellent ideas carried into effect. He was one of those who contributed to the stirring "History of Concord," published in our semi-centennial year, in which his chapters on the public and private schools of the city formed one of the most interesting portions of the work, clear and charming in diction and full and accurate in facts.

Charles A. Jewell was born in Winchester, N. H., March 29, 1841, the youngest son of Pliney and Emily A. Jewell. In 1846 his parents removed to Hartford and in later years the family became a prominent one in Connecticut. When Mr. Jewell graduated at the High School, he entered the Leather Belting Factory of P. Jewell & Sons, and later became a partner and its treasurer; also of the Jewell Pin Company. During the Civil War he was Adjutant of the 22d Regiment, and served until it was mustered out. He was a Director of the City Bank, of the Hartford Chemical Company, a member of the Prudential Committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, Vice President of the Hosmer Choral Union, a member of the Central Congregational Church, and for years superintendent of its Sabbath School. He was a President, a strong promoter, and leading factor in the management of the Y. M. C. A.

of the city, giving it moral and financial aid ; a member of the City Guards, of the Army Club, and Vice President in 1896. He was an aide on his brother, Gov. Marshall Jewell's Staff, (this brother was once Minister to Russia and Postmaster-General under Gen. Grant). Col. Jewell was a member of the Loyal Legion, of Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R., of Hartford, and of the Republican Club, a Master Mason, a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars and of Sphinx Temple, A. A. O. of the Mystic Shrine. "He was eminently social and delighted in doing good, and his life was one continual round of kindly speech and action." His wife (one of our members) survives him.

Mark Andrew Chamberlain, was born in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., October 21, 1829, one of a family of eleven children. His father, Joseph Chamberlin, was a veteran of the War of 1812. His parents were of the strictly New England Puritan type. His early education was in the common schools of Vermont, and he graduated at Thetford Hill Academy. It was during that period that he formed the habit of deep thought on theological questions and of things which pertain to the welfare and uplifting of humanity; a trait which was one of his marked characteristics. He later studied medicine. In 1866, he located in Northfield, Minn., and in 1860, he was the Republican Representative from that town in the Minnesota Legislature. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, with which he served as hospital steward and surgeon. His regiment was stationed in Minnesota to guard against Indian outbreaks. In 1864, his regiment was ordered South

where he served with them through the war. Afterwards, he settled in Winthrop, Minn., where he built up a large practice and was held in great esteem, being honored with many town offices. He was always an active Mason and at the time of his death an officer of the G. A. R. In 1889, he removed to California to gain relief from asthma. In 1897, he returned to Winthrop, and made it his home with his daughter, Mrs. George Spangler, where he ended his days among relatives and friends, and was buried with Masonic and Grand Army honors. "In the death of Dr. Chamberlain there passed away a loving father, a true friend, a good soldier, an upright citizen, one who at all times and in all places was honourable and worthy of trust."

Personal Records.

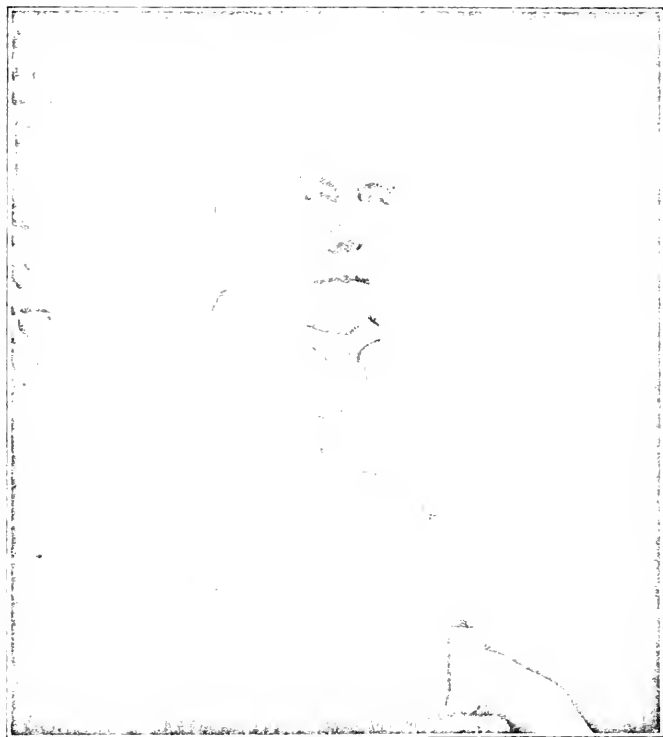
Rev. Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, D.D.

FIVE Chamberlains came from Old England to New England between 1630 and 1650 — Henry, Richard, Thomas, Edmund, William — and from the last named, six generations removed, comes my descent. The ancestry of the five, or any of them, has not yet been traced beyond the seas.

My father was Eli of Westboro, Mass., born in 1789 — his line being Daniel, Ebenezer, Jacob, to William, who appears to have lived in the vicinity of Woburn, Mass., and who probably married there about 1648. In his early manhood, having married Achsah, daughter of Jonathan Forbes, also of Westboro — his line being Jonathan, Jonathan, to Daniel of Cambridge, Mass., who married there in 1660 — my father moved to West Brookfield, Mass., where he died in 1858.

The Forbeses were of Scotch descent, and thus the happy marriage was in line with the famous "Act of Union," which had joined England and Scotland a hundred years before.

Born September 26, 1837, tenth child and seventh son, I was brought up in the same industrious frugality which had belonged to all the family's life on the small and rocky farm. Yet the frugality was sweetened by genuine affection and lightened by abounding good cheer. Out of the stern realities imagination wrought endless and fascinating pictures. Even the old wind-swept school-house into which the snows of winter sifted, and in and out of which the summer's squirrels ran at will, was the trysting-place of dreams and hopes and resolves. There



REV. LEANDER T. CHAMBERLAIN, D. D.

the inspirations of the home were turned to good account in the ways of study; and thence, through teachers of none too liberal culture, came glimpses of learning's higher realms. I have fond and reverent memories of the old weather-beaten schoolhouse, though the place where it stood is no longer traceable.

In 1854, having gained fifteen dollars by extra work and self-denial, I was permitted to go to Phillips Academy, Andover, for a fall term in the classical department, on condition that I earned my board while there. The Latin recitations smacked of college, and I dreamed my dreams anew. Then, until the next autumn, I worked on the farm, thinking much of Elihu Burritt and his studies at the forge, yet without a moment's chance to follow his example. In 1855 I returned to Andover for a second fall term. Then and there it dawned on me that if, by any possibility, I could make up the missing three terms of Latin and two of Greek, the distance to college would be shortened by a whole year. The prospect was entrancing. I fairly ate the books of grammar and text alike, nor revelator-wise was my belly made bitter thereby. On the tenth day of the term, my teachers informed me that, in each language, my recitation had gained the highest mark. Many and long interruptions followed, and it was not until 1859 that I entered Yale.

Having been valedictorian at the Academy, it came to me that my fellow Phillipians were saying that I was likely to win a similar position in college. With pleasure I recall that the poor temptation to "study for a mark" was wholly put aside; so that, during the four college years, I never asked for, nor knew, my "stand"; reckoning myself, meantime, free to read considerably, practice

writing, take frequent part in debates, hold active membership in the Glee Club, have fair share in athletics, and be earnestly occupied in the religious life of both class and college. Naturally, that made both valedictory and De Forest gold medal the more welcome, when at last they came.

In the early part of 1862 occurred an event which had unexpected results. Three or four of us were expressing to each other our disapproval of the Faculty for their customary declining to make Washington's birthday a holiday. It was suggested that I should beg Professor Thacher to use his influence in favor of the concession. The Professor replied that if there was anything special and appropriate to do, possibly the holiday might be given. Thereupon it was planned that a beautiful flag should be presented to Mrs. Admiral Foote, whose father was then the largest giver to Yale, and whose gallant husband, having assisted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Mississippi. The four classes united in requesting me to present the flag in behalf of the college. The Faculty joined in the presentation exercises, and the local papers reported the event. Later, when Admiral Foote returned to New Haven, he welcomed me to a personal friendship, whose tenderness and strength were my constant delight and wonder. He had learned that I was dependent on my own exertions for my education, and it occurred to him that if, on graduation, I took service as an officer in the navy, it might both gratify my patriotism and help my finances. Of his plan concerning me, however, I knew nothing. To my unbounded amazement, I received, in the spring of 1863, from the Hon.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, a commission as Assistant Paymaster, with a postscript saying that the date of actual service was at my own option. The appointment had been made at Admiral Foote's personal request.

Immediately after commencement, I was assigned to the "Fredonia," then at Callao, on the Peruvian coast, as Paymaster of that ship. Later I was made Naval Storekeeper and Judge Advocate of the Pacific squadron. At the end of two years I had saved such an amount in gold coin as, with the high premium on gold, would pay all my indebtedness for my education, and enable me to begin professional studies. A man of standing in the diplomatic service of our country was returning from Peru. He took the gold, sold it in New York, and spent it in its entirety. Thus I was obliged to remain a year and a half longer, to make up some part of my loss. I may here add that not very long after I left the "Fredonia," an earthquake rent the ground beneath the harbor of Arica where she was anchored, and she herself was swallowed up with every soul on board.

In New Haven, in the spring of 1867, I began Hebrew, with four weeks' instruction by a private tutor. At the end of eleven weeks I passed unconditioned the regular examinations in both Hebrew and New Testament Greek, for the middle year of the Theological Seminary at Andover. Three months previous to my graduation in 1869, I was called to the New England Church in Chicago. Two years and three months after my Chicago pastorate began, the "Great Fire" swept away house, church building, chapel, mission chapel, and every home of my large congregation. During the succeeding winter, I was Super-

intendent of Relief for the burned district, dispensing food, fuel and clothing to upwards of thirty thousand destitute people. Remaining with the New England Church until the noble church building had been amply restored, and the church itself reëstablished in its full strength, I went in 1876 to the Broadway Church in Norwich, Connecticut, and after seven years there, to the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

Resigning my Brooklyn pastorate, I married, on December 30, 1890, Frances Lea, only and gifted daughter of the renowned scientist, Isaac Lea, LL.D., of Philadelphia. My felicity, so far above my desert, was broken by the death of Mrs. Chamberlain in the spring of 1894.

Since the resigning of the Brooklyn church, I have taken no pastorate, but have devoted myself to the unpaid service of such causes as appeared most to need my help.

In 1895 I took part in the great movement in behalf of the survivors of the Armenian massacres, and drafted a remonstrance to the Sultan, which was forwarded by the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

In 1896 it was my privilege to help in organizing and carrying through the famous Arbitration Conference in Washington, with reference to a system of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. The Olney-Paunceforte treaty failed in the Senate, by a lack of one vote, yet it is certain that the conference gave permanent impulse, in both countries, to a sentiment and purpose in favor of arbitration.

Eight years ago I aided in organizing the Philafrican League, which had for its object such a mission in Africa as should peacefully and effectively oppose the internal slavery and slave trade, and should best resist, among

the natives, the prevailing licentiousness, drunkenness, witchcraft and polygamy. Such a mission, humane and now practically self-supporting, was established in the Angola country, West Africa, under the personal leadership of Heli Chatelain, one of the most gifted, devoted, and heroic of men. To that noble mission I have given freely of time and toil and money.

In 1899, and subsequent to the great movements of the churches and missionary societies in aid of the famine sufferers in India, I organized a further and simply philanthropic effort in behalf of those famished people. The result was not far from a half million dollars, so distributed in India as to be the means of saving scarcely less than two hundred thousand lives.

Throughout the years since 1894, I have been greatly interested in two scientific undertakings. One of these undertakings has been the making of an extensive and typical collection of gems, in the National Museum in Washington, in honor of Mrs. Chamberlain and her distinguished father. I have sought to make the collection, in both its material and arrangement, of the highest practical value to the student, as well as most pleasing to the mere observer. It is safe to say that this collection is already among the largest and most illustrative of the gem exhibits in the United States. It is especially rich in the precious stones of our own country.

The other scientific task has been the making of a collection of American Eocene Fossil Shells, in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—this also in honor of Mrs. Chamberlain and her father. These fossils belong to the early tertiary period, when the extent, the form, of this continent was not yet fixed, and when the mountain

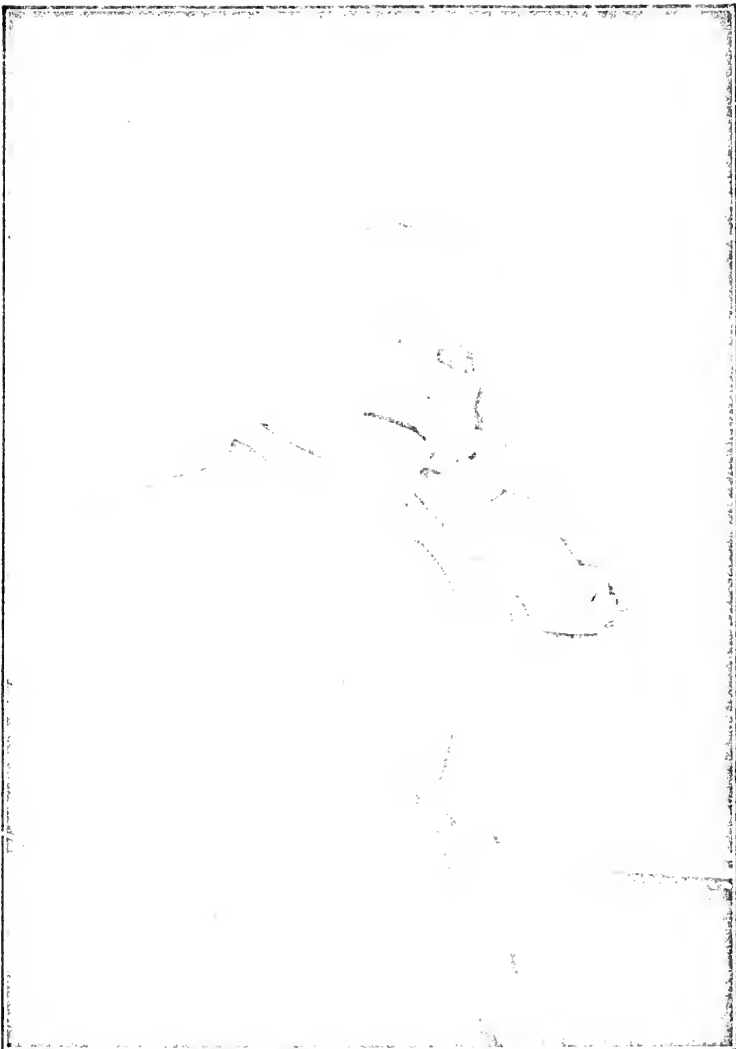
ranges were still in formation. They are found chiefly in the depths of the clay beds of the Gulf States. By sending out annual expeditions of discovery and collection, I have secured and placed on exhibition more than three thousand species and more than fifty thousand specimens. Both these undertakings are still in progress.

These things, along with authorship, official duties, sermons, addresses, efforts in behalf of civil service reform and social betterment, and the observance of the general amenities, keep me fairly busy.

The following is a partial list of my present official positions: President of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States; President of the Philafrican League; President of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute in Macedonia; Vice Chairman of the National Committee on Arbitration between the United States and other countries; Secretary and Treasurer of the American and Foreign Christian Union; a Director of the National Armenia and India Relief Association.

In New York I have membership in the Century Association, the Authors Club, the Yale Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Academy of Science, the Torrey Botanical Club, the New England Society, the Municipal Art Society, the Civil Service Reform Association, the Civic Federation.

The following is a list of my published books: A Short History of the English Bible; A Citizen's Manual; The State: Its Nature, Origin and Function; The Colonial Policy of the United States; Patriotism and the Moral Law; The Evolutionary Philosophy; Government Not



PRESIDENT MCKENDREE H. CHAMBERLIN, LL.D.

Founded in Force; The Suffrage and Majority Rule;
The True Doctrine of Prayer.

NEW YORK, 1905.

McKendree Hypes Chamberlin

Was born at Lebanon, Illinois, November 17, 1838. His father, Rev. David Chamberlin, was a Vermonter, and his mother, Susan [Rankin] Chamberlin, a Kentuckian.

He was educated in McKendree College, graduating in 1859, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received from the same institution, the degree of Master of Arts, in 1862. In 1861, having completed the course in the Law School of Harvard University, he received the degree of LL. B. In 1896 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Grant University, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in 1905 he received the same degree from the University of Illinois.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Helen Lemyra Dana—a lineal descendant of the Massachusetts family of that name.

He practiced law for a time in Kansas City, Missouri, and, subsequently, at Beardstown, Illinois, at which latter place he edited the "Central Illinoian," advocating the election of General Grant during his first candidacy for President.

In 1872 he was appointed, by the Illinois State Republican Convention, Grant elector for the Twelfth Congressional District of that state. In his canvass he made a speech at Springfield, Illinois, which led the State Central Committee to urgently insist on his making the race for Congress, in that district, against a democratic majority

of nearly 5,000 votes. He retired from the electoral ticket, entered upon an arduous canvass — still remembered and spoken of by the people of that District — and came within 829 votes of an election, the National Executive Democratic Committee having expended \$10,000 to compass his defeat.

He was Secretary of the State Railroad Commission from 1876 to 1881.

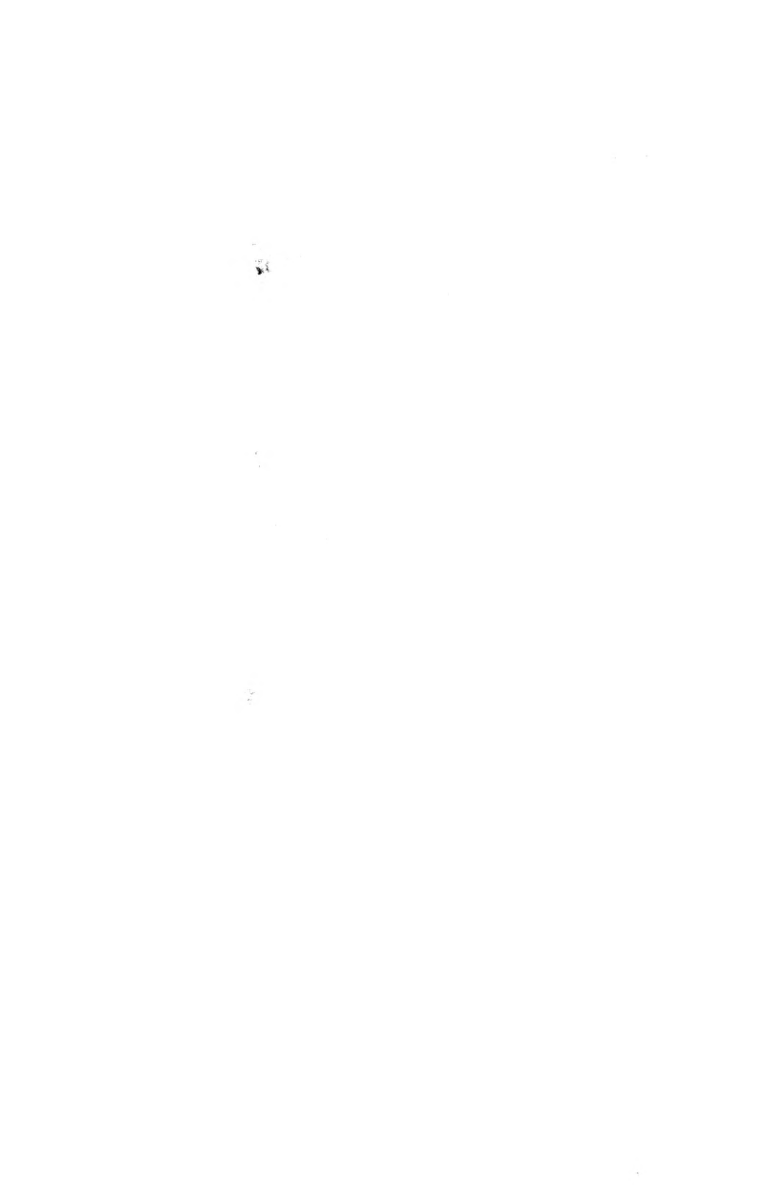
He was elected President of McKendree College in 1894.

President Chamberlin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has twice represented that organization, as a lay member from the Southern Illinois Conference, in the Quadrennial Sessions of the General Conference of that denomination — in 1896, at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1900, at Chicago. He was also appointed by the Board of Bishops as one of the American Representatives to the World's Methodist Ecumenical Conference, held in London, England, in 1891.

He is a member of the State Historical Society of Illinois; is one of the three Trustees appointed by the Governor for the Illinois State Historical Library, and a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Commission for the State of Illinois.

He has written much for the public press, and is the author of a number of pamphlets on educational and other subjects.

At the time of his coming to the head of his Alma Mater — the oldest college of higher education in the state — it was burdened by a debt of many years' standing which imperiled its existence. That incumbrance has been removed, the property revamped and modernized



and the equipment enlarged, the courses of study stripped of all superficial work, and \$100,000 have recently been added to the endowments of the institution.

Dr. Chamberlin is an ardent adherent of the classical course; has no sympathy with the successful effort, in too many of the institutions of eliminating the Greek from courses of college study, and takes pride in the fact that over seventy-six per cent of McKendree's students are pursuing the classical course.

His further plans for the college are comprehensive, claiming that its long history, the great work it has done for education in the Mississippi Valley, and the high ideals it is maintaining as an institution of learning, should commend it to the friends of education everywhere, while its proximity to the city of St. Louis makes it a strategic point of such importance that it should enlist the generous benevolence of the friends of higher education.

Professor Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin.

February 7, 1903, a remarkable and unusual tribute was paid to Professor Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin of Chicago by distinguished geologists, friends and associates in presenting his bust to the University of Chicago where he occupies the position of Head of the Department of Geology. This honor was conferred in recognition of important services rendered by him to science and to the world as a geologist and educator, and also in recognition of his personal worth. Rarely is a man thus honored during his lifetime.

From the addresses delivered on the occasion we learn something of the nature and character of his researches.

After some preliminary work as a geologist in Wisconsin, he became director of its official Survey in 1873 and conducted it to its close, issuing a report of four large volumes to which he made important contributions, notable among which were those relative to ore deposits and to glacial formations. The contribution on the lead and zinc ores of Wisconsin showed unusual insight into the obscure forces involved in their segregation and has come to be regarded as a masterpiece. It is regarded as a very important contribution to science because the principles involved have so wide an application to ore deposits in other regions. Accepting the glacial theory of Agassiz, Dr. Chamberlin's contribution on the glacial deposits was the inauguration of a new departure in the mode of inquiry in this difficult field, and this has since become the dominant method of investigation. The Wisconsin work was followed by a long series of descriptive, analytical and philosophical papers on the subject of glaciation in the northern United States, Greenland, and elsewhere. These have been published largely under the auspices of the United States Geological Survey whose glacial investigations have been chiefly directed by him. In 1886 he accepted the Presidency of the University of Wisconsin which he held for five years (1887 - 1892) but his love for scientific work led him to return to it, and at the opening of the University of Chicago, he accepted the Headship of its Geological department and resumed his scientific investigations. In his studies of the glacial period, he came to feel that none of the explanations of the cause of general glaciation were satisfactory, and entered upon a protracted series of studies relative to the constitution of the atmosphere and

of climatic states which led ultimately back to the consideration of the origin of the solar system and related questions of cosmology, and to a reconsideration of the fundamental dynamics of the earth. Out of this has grown not only an elaborate hypothesis of the combination of atmospheric and physiographic agencies concerned in the causation of glaciation and other climatic changes, but a new hypothesis of the origin of the solar system, the planetesimal. Starting with the conceptions of that hypothesis, he has developed a system of terrestrial dynamics that departs in many vital features from the system which has heretofore been most generally adopted. These have been outlined in part in the Second and Third Year-Books of the Carnegie Institution which, recognizing the importance of Dr. Chamberlin's investigations, has made a special grant for their furtherance.

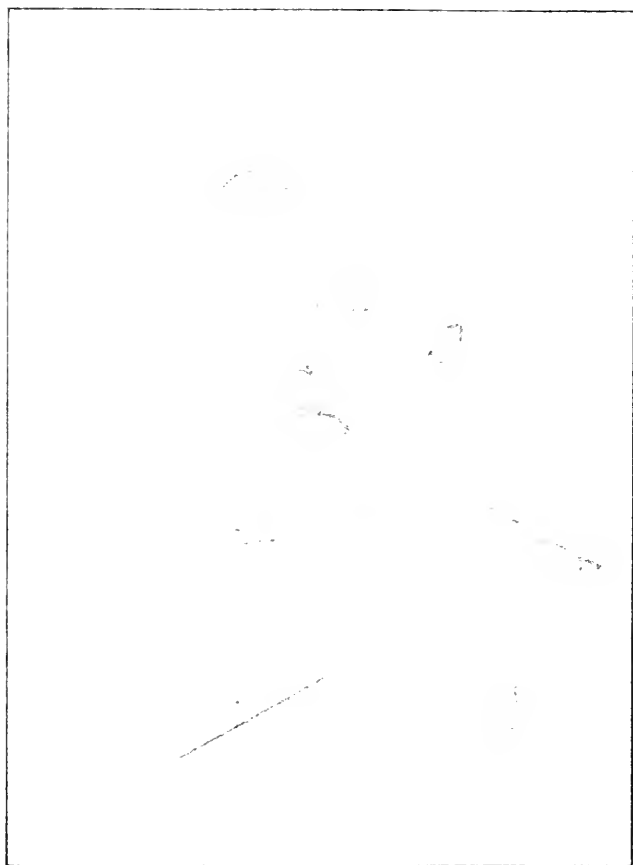
Professor Chamberlin has shown remarkable patience and perseverance in his work as investigator and has exhibited unusual command of those powers of collocation, discrimination and analysis that are essential to the solution of difficult and complicated problems. The contributions that have appeared since the gift of the bust seem to justify fully the significant token of esteem, love and confidence which was manifested by so unusual a presentation.

Professor Chamberlin was born near Mattoon, Illinois, in 1843. His father was an native of Camden County, North Carolina. He has three brothers, John Nelson Chamberlin of Beloit, Wisconsin; Joseph Hanson Chamberlin, Lit. D., Professor in Marietta College, Ohio, and Reverend James Alexander Chamberlin, Ph. D., Berkeley, California. He was graduated from Beloit College,

Wisconsin, in 1866, took a graduate course in the University of Michigan in 1868-69. In 1878 he was sent to Paris by a special act of the Wisconsin Legislature to take charge of the educational exhibits of that state. While in Europe he made a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1894 he was Geologist to the Peary relief party and made a special study of the glaciers of Greenland. He is senior editor of the *Journal of Geology*, is the author of numerous scientific contributions and a member of many scientific societies. Seven honorary degrees have been conferred upon him, as follows: Ph. D., University of Michigan, and University of Wisconsin, 1882; LL. D., University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, 1887, University of Wisconsin, 1904; Sc. D., University of Illinois, 1905. He is a charter member of the Chamberlain Association and one of its Vice Presidents.

Hon. Daniel U. Chamberlin.

Hon. Daniel U. Chamberlin, one of the original signers of the call for the first meeting of the Chamberlain Society, a charter member and Vice President, was born August 21, 1824, on Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. After completing his education in the public schools of that city, he engaged in a successful manner in the hardware business for over twenty years, having a portion of the time his brother George and his son Charles associated with him. In 1861 he became a director in the First National Bank of the city, and upon the death of the president in 1882, he was elected to fill his place. In March, 1893, he became the president of the Cambridge-



HONORABLE DANIEL U. CHAMBERLIN.

port Savings Bank. In January, 1886, he was made a director and president of the Gas Light Company, but owing to a great pressure of business, he resigned in April. He was considered a high authority and expert in financial matters, and his advice and coöperation were eagerly sought by business and philanthropic societies on account of his marked ability and integrity of character. He was one of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, and Home for the Aged, and an active director of the Board of Charities, and of many other societies in the city. He was also a trustee of several important private estates left in trust, — a charge which he fulfilled to the satisfaction of all. He died deeply lamented as one of the most active and useful citizens of Cambridge.

William Nelson Chamberlin.

William Nelson Chamberlin of Washington, D. C., served nearly three years in the Army of the Potomac. When the war began he was in the second year of his college course at Michigan University. He enlisted for the war in September, 1862. In the following January he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and later as First Lieutenant, and was in active duty in line and staff service until the close of the war. In 1868 he was appointed by the President to rank as Brevet Major of United States Volunteers. Major Chamberlin comes from Colonial and Revolutionary stock. Col. Remembrance Wright of Litchfield, Conn., was among his forebears. His grandfather, Moses Chamberlin, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was with the expedition to Canada

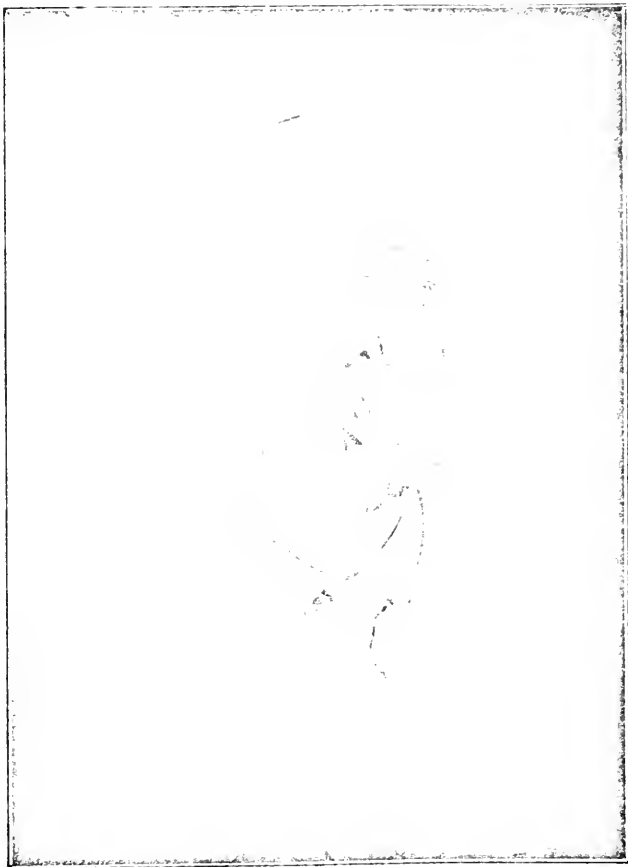
under Generals Montgomery and Arnold, and was present at the battles of Trenton and Saratoga.

Montague Chamberlain.

Montague Chamberlain was born in St. John, New Brunswick, on April 5, 1844. His grandparents were Loyalists from New England and New York,—his father's people settling in Nova Scotia and his mother's in New Brunswick. He is the son of Samuel Mattoon Chamberlain, whose father was appointed by the British Government as Resident Commissioner in charge of the Jamaica Maroons when these unruly people were finally subdued and removed to Preston (near Halifax). Samuel Chamberlain came to New Brunswick in 1830 and taught school at Stanley and Westfield and later established the Humberfield Academy in St. John. One of his pupils at Westfield was Catherine Stevens (daughter of John Stevens of Grand Bay), who afterward became his wife.

After her husband's death, which occurred when her children were very young, Mrs. Chamberlain opened a school for girls and at this school her son, Montague, received most of his education, although he spent one year at the Varley School and part of another in the junior department of the Grammar School.

Before he was fourteen he entered the employ of the American Telegraph Company as a messenger and after spending about a year at this work was taken into the office of Kenney, Hawkins & Co., ship chandlers. Fred Hawkins, of this firm, was an English trained expert accountant and soon had young Chamberlain so well instructed in book-keeping that he was given full charge of the accounts.



MR. MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN.

The firm failed soon after and Chamberlain obtained employment elsewhere as a book-keeper and when William Elder started the Morning Journal he was given charge of the business end and also did an occasional turn as reporter. In 1867, he joined J. & W. F. Harrison, who at that time were engaged in a wholesale flour and provision business and remained with them until their failure in 1887. After closing up the firm's affairs he moved to Boston and in 1889 entered the office of Harvard College as assistant to Frank Bolles, who then was Secretary of the University and chief executive of the college office. A year later the office of Recorder was created to give Chamberlain a distinctive title. At that time the records of the College, the Lawrence Scientific School and the Summer School were kept in one office, but in 1893 this work was divided, a separate office was opened and placed under the charge of Mr. Chamberlain who was then appointed Secretary of the Scientific School and Clerk of the Summer School.

This was in the days of small things for these schools, but they gradually improved until the Scientific School had gained a roll of over five hundred students and the Summer School about one thousand. Professor Shaler, who was at the head of both schools has said, "The success of these schools has been largely due to Mr. Chamberlain's good work on the business side:" but one factor in this success which should not be overlooked was the almost fatherly devotion and interest shown by Mr. Chamberlain to each student. He not only wrote kind and sympathetic letters to those who sought information about Harvard, but when the student reached Cambridge he soon learned to confide all his troubles to this friend,

knowing full well that advice and help would be freely and disinterestedly given.

In 1900 he withdrew from the University to become the Manager of the New England Audit Company of Boston, a position he still retains.

During his life Mr. Chamberlain has had many interests outside of business. Inheriting a love for out-door things he resolved at an early age to complete a list of the birds and mammals of New Brunswick which had been begun by his father. To accomplish this he first undertook a systematic study of the birds that were to be found near St. John; but being unable to identify a majority of the species by their appearance in the field and there being in the city no collection of birds' skins to which to refer, nor any person skilled in ornithology, the task proved somewhat laborious.

His field studies were pursued mainly in the early morning hours, between daybreak and breakfast time during the spring months and early summer when the birds are most active. Discovering a bird whose note or appearance was not familiar, he would listen to its song, until it became familiar, all the while watching the bird's habits through a glass; and finally, if the plumage and form had not been determined with accuracy, the bird would be shot and its coloration compared with the descriptions in a text book.

A good deal of this was tedious work, for, in many families of birds there are so many variations — sexual, seasonal and individual, as well as the differences between the young and mature plumage — that even experts are at times puzzled to know to which species a given example belongs; and when Chamberlain found a bird with a

familiar song and flight combined with many ways and tricks of an old friend, yet dressed in a strange garb, the problem of its identification became somewhat complicated. Finally, however, the list was completed and was published in 1882 in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*.

A Catalogue of the Mammals of the Province appeared in the same Journal in 1884 and was followed by "A Catalogue of Canadian Birds, with Notes on Distribution and Breeding Areas," and "A Systematic Table of Canadian Birds," both published in 1887.

Soon after he went to Harvard he began a revision of Nuttall's Ornithology, rewriting the descriptions of plumage, etc., and adding notes on recent discoveries which brought the information to date. The book was issued in 1891 and has since gone through four editions. In 1892 he published "The Birds of Greenland," but he was little more than editor of this work. Andreas Hagerup, a Danish engineer, stationed at a mining camp in the southern part of Greenland, had sent him some notes of birds found in the country adjacent to the mines. These notes were written in Danish and a literal translation into English was made by an Icelandic student at Harvard. The manuscript thus prepared Chamberlain put into form for publication, adding numerous notes from data obtained by other observers.

His last work on birds was a reading book for schools published in Toronto in 1895, and entitled "Some Canadian Birds."

A considerable portion of his field studies were made during vacations and holidays which he spent in the woods with guides and camp assistants drawn from

the Indian villages. Some of these men were old friends, for from early childhood he had mingled with Indians camping on his grandfather's land on the St. John River. The closer intimacy of camp life revealed more of the attractive side of the Indian nature and led him to study their traditions and language. Notes taken during these outings were finally put into shape for printing and, in 1899, he issued a "Maliseet Vocabulary" and began a history of the "Wapanaki League" which is now about ready for publication. He has published a short account of the Penobscot tribe delivered lectures on "The Grammatical Structure of the Wapanaki Dialects," and "The Aboriginal Life of the Wapanaki Women," and has contributed a series of papers on the customs and traditions of the Indians of New Brunswick to "Acadiensis," — a quarterly magazine published in St. John. In former years he read a number of papers before the Natural History Society at St. John and contributed frequently to the Nuttall Bulletin, The Auk, of which journal he was at one time Associate Editor, Forest and Stream, The Canadian Naturalist and Sportsman and other journals. He also read a paper before the Harvard Natural History Society on "The Song Birds of New England," and another on "The Eastern Birds of Prey."

Early in life he became a communicant of the Episcopal Church and many years before leaving St. John was actively engaged in philanthropic work. For nearly fifteen years he served as a vestryman of St. Paul's Church and for about the same period was Superintendent of the Sunday School. He organized several branches of work among the workingmen and women of the parish, and it was through his exertions and largely by contribu-

tions from his purse that the Mission Church of St. Barnabas was erected.

When the Church Army Association was organized in the Diocese of Massachusetts he was elected Secretary and was its chief executive during its short life. At its demise he continued a part of its work and opened a home for tramps, giving them employment in a wood yard attached to the house, which he made so lucrative as to pay all expenses. But the labor of superintending all this, added to his college work, was a severe physical strain and at the end of two years he was obliged to yield it to others.

While Secretary of the Church Army he wrote several papers on its work and aims and finally gathered them into a book, having added a short history of the rise of the Salvation Army and the Church Army of England.

To be a soldier was one of his boyish desires, for he inherited a love for as well as aptness in military affairs. His great grandfather fell at the siege of Louisburg and his grandfather was in the fight at Ticonderoga, although he afterward fitted at Yale for a clergyman's work and spent six years as missionary to the Iroquois. The love for soldiering came out again in the clergyman's son, who for many years took an active part in the Nova Scotia Militia, and the fighting parson's grandson — the subject of this sketch — joined the St. John Volunteers while yet a mere boy, and although he entered as a private, his ability as a drill instructor and tactician gained for him rapid promotion and before he was twenty-one he had attained the rank of captain and was the chief drill master of his regiment.

During his residence in St. John his name was on the

roll of several organizations — religious, scientific, literary, social and athletic. When a lodge of Odd Fellows was established there he was initiated into its mysteries and he is also a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and a Knight Templar and has been admitted to the Royal Order of Scotland (Masonic).

He was a subscribing member of several of the athletic organizations at Harvard and the students paid him the compliment of making him an honorary member of the St. Paul's Society, the Pi Eta Fraternity and the Hasty Pudding Club. He joined the Harvard Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew which was organized in the early days of that movement and he still retains an active interest in its work among the students.

He helped to organize the Victorian Club and the Canadian Club of Boston, is a member of the British Naval and Military Veterans and the British Charitable Society, and is Honorary President of the Harvard Canadian Club, which held its first meeting in his room in 1890.

He was one of the founders of the American Ornithologists' Union, and during its life was Honorary Director of the Chamberlain Bird Club, a small society of Cambridge boys which was named in his honor. For many years he has been a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge and in 1886 was presented with life membership in the Natural History Society of New Brunswick in appreciation of his interest in the society's work and his numerous donations to its Museum.

Of late years he has devoted some of his spare time to the interests of the Indian Industries League and the



CAPTAIN HIRAM S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Actors' Church Alliance, of which latter society he served two years as Treasurer.

Hiram Sanborn Chamberlain.

Hiram Sanborn Chamberlain was born in Franklin, Portage County, Ohio, August 6th, 1835, and was educated at the Eclectic Institute, afterwards Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. While not at school, with the exception of a year spent with his brother in Iowa, until the breaking out of the war, his boyhood was spent on a farm in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and in teaching. He entered the service in July, 1861, and was mustered out as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster at Knoxville, Tenn., November 8th, 1865. An account of his distinguished military record, extending over a period of five years, is given below.

On leaving the service he at once engaged in the iron and coal business in Knoxville, and has followed the same general line of work to the present time. He was married September 4th, 1867, to Amelia I. Morrow of Knoxville, Tenn., and has a family of five children, all living at this time in Chattanooga, to which point he moved with his family in 1871.

Captain Chamberlain organized the Knoxville Iron Company in 1867, which is still one of the largest and most prosperous concerns in the South. In 1868, in connection with General John T. Wilder, he organized the Roane Iron Company, at present capitalized at one million dollars, of which he is President and one of the largest stockholders. He is also President of the Citico Furnace Company, which he organized with Edward Doud in 1882. He is President of the Sale Creek Coal

Company, Vice President of the New Soddy Coal Company and of the Fox Coal Company. Vice President of the First National Bank of Chattanooga and director in many other leading banks and manufacturing industries in East Tennessee.

He has been prominent in educational and charitable work during his whole business life. He was for many years President of the School Board of Chattanooga, and is now President of the Board of Trustees of Grant University, while for the past twenty years he has been President of the Associated Charities of Chattanooga. He has a beautiful home at historic Fort Sheridan, one of the outlying fortifications of Chattanooga, and is surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of a successful career.

ARMY RECORD OF HIRAM S. CHAMBERLAIN,
CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

Entered service as Private, Co. B, 2nd Ohio Vol. Cavalry, August 24, 1861, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Promoted Corporal and Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, July 7, 1862.

1st Lieutenant February 23, 1863.

Acting Regtl. Quartermaster, June to August, 1863.

Acting Asst. Quartermaster of Brigade and Carter's Cav. Div., 23d Corps Dept. Ohio, August to September, 1863.

Acting Post Quartermaster at Knoxville, Tenn., September 8, 1863 to May 8, 1864.

Appointed and Commissioned Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Vols. and assigned as Post Quarter-

master, at Knoxville, Tenn., participating in the following service :

Regt. organized at Cleveland and Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Duty at Camp Dennison, Ohio, December 1, 1861 to January 27, 1862.

Engaged in Scout Duty on Missouri Border, January 27, to February 18, 1862.

Exp'n to Fort Scott, Kansas, February 18 to March 2.

Attached to Doubleday's Brigade Dept., Missouri, to July, 1862.

Skirmish at Independence. February 22.

Exp'n to Diamond Grove, Kansas, April 15 to May 7.

Action at Horse Creek, May 7.

Exp'n into Indian Territory, May 25 to July 8.

Grand River, June 6; capture of Fort Gibson, July 18.

Bayou Bernard July 27, attached to Salomon's Brigade 1st Div., Army Frontier, July to August.

Montevally August 5; Lone Jack August 11.

Attached to 1st Brig. Dept. Kansas, to December. Blount's Campaign in Mo. and Ark. September 17 to December 3, 1862.

Exp'n to Sarcoxie September 28, 30; Newtonia September 29, 30. Occ. of Newtonia October 4, Old Fort Wayne October 22, Marianna November 7, 8.

Skirmishes at Carthage, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, Cow Skin Prairie, Maysville and White River.

Action at Cane Hill November 28, 29, Battle of Prairie Grove December 7; duty at Columbus, Ohio, December 1862 to March 1863.

Moved to Somerset, Ky. and duty there till June 27.

Attached to Kautz's Cav. Brigade Dept. Ohio, March to June.

Skirmishes about Monticello April 26 to May 2.

Monticello and Rocky Gap June 9, Steubenville June 9.

Attached to 3d Brig. 1st Div. 23d Corps Dept. Ohio, to August 1863; Columbia, Ky., July 3d.

Pursuit of Scott's Forces July 25 to August 6. Near Rogersville July 27. Richmond July 28. Winchester and Blue Lick July 30, Paint Lick Bridge July 31, Lancaster August 1.

Attached to 3d Brig. 4th Div. 23d Corps, Dept. Ohio, to September 1863.

March over Cumberland Mts. into East Tenn., August 16 to September 2; Winter's Gap August 31.

Loudon Bridge and occupation of Knoxville September 2.

Detached from Regt. September 8, 1863 and assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Knoxville, Tenn., serving as such till March 1865.

Siege of Knoxville November 17 to December 5, 1863. Assigned to duty March 18, 1865, as Quartermaster of Forces East Tenn. in the field and Acting Aid-de-Camp on staff of General George Stoneman, commanding.

Stoneman's raid through Va. and N. C. March 21 to April 25, 1865.

Boone C. H., N. C. March 28, Wilkesborough March 29. Near Hillsville, Va., April 3, Wytheville April 6, Martinsville April 8, Shallow Ford April 11, Near Mocksville April 11, Salisbury, N. C., April 12, Catawba River April 17, Howard's Gap April 22, Hendersonville April 23.

Received special mention by General Stoneman for gallantry and good conduct in battle.

Chief Quartermaster district of East Tenn., May to October.

Mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn., October 26, 1865, and honorably discharged from service.

NOTE.

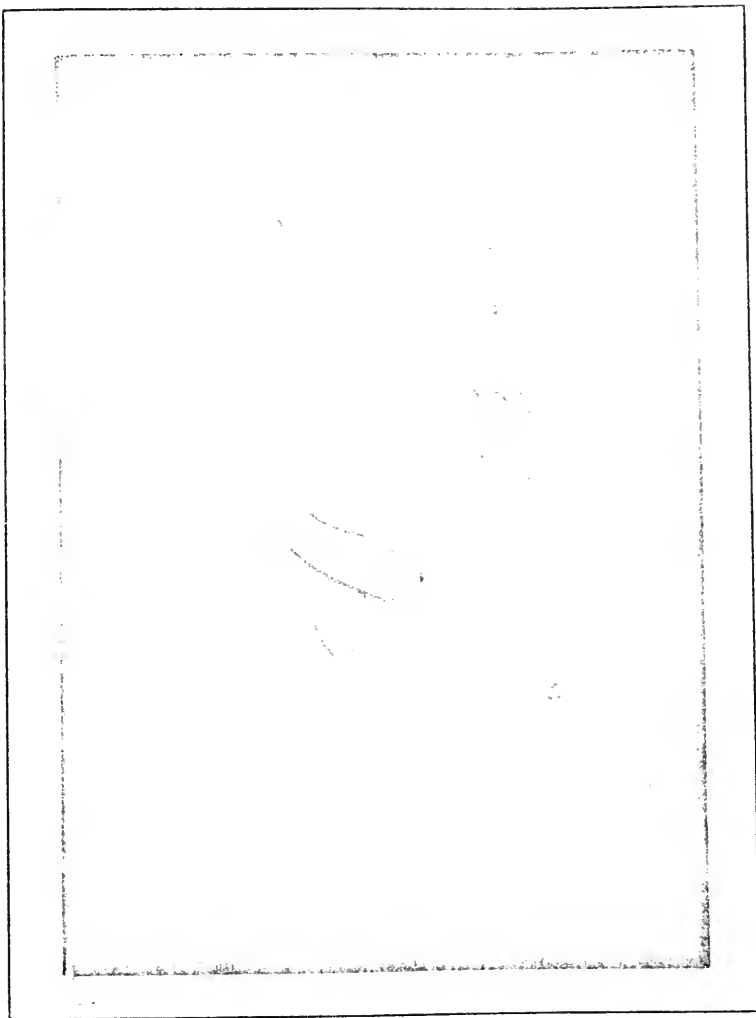
The article prepared for the following sketch was largely made up from data recently collected by a publishing house for its own use. What relates to the earlier part of the life of the subject of the sketch had been gathered from himself; the rest, from various records and reports public and private.

Coming now as it must under the eye of the subject of it, he regrets its breadth of treatment and its length, and has taken the liberty to reduce its scope and dimensions materially before admitting it into this publication.

Joshua Lazorence Chamberlain.

A boy of this name was born in Brewer, Maine, September 8, 1828. His paternal lineage is traced back to England; thence tradition carries it to Normandy, France. On the mother's side the line is clear to Jean Dupuis, who came from La Rochelle, France, to Boston in 1685. Here the Huguenot blood was mingled with that of the Pilgrims of Plymouth. His ancestors bore honorable part in the early history of this country. His grandparents were among the substantial and enterprising families which came from Massachusetts and New Hampshire at the close of the war of the Revolution to apply their energies to ship-building, milling and farming in the rich region about the head of tide water on the Penobscot River. His parents were typical characters. English strength and French grace made a good combination for a home. Integrity and honor the law; good work, good will, good cheer, the rule. Morals and manners were well looked after. The application of both the Puritan and Huguenot systems of doctrine and practice made the religious requirements rather strenuous,—better for raising men than babes. Circumstances also gave occasion for early self-discipline, which was good for the conscience and the constitution.

He had his full share of boy life. Strong, bold swimming was a school of self-command; old-fashioned round ball, where the game was to knock the ball and not each other, fostered manliness. He was captain of a company of many arts and crafts. It was his special prank to hang his hat on the main truck of every vessel launched on his side the river. He set up also the masts and sails



JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,

of a portentous ship on the home grounds for practice; square rigged to royals, trace chains for foot ropes: shrouds, stays, braces, tacks, sheets and halliards, where the house carpets were hoisted up to be beaten by the winds; above all, the pennant halliards at the mast-head, which it was the test of able seamanship to shin aloft and reeve, before a boy could be admitted to the crew.

He had, too, a softer strain, which tested ingenuity. Seeing what mastery of souls the command of a bass-viol gave the singing-school master, the youth was seized with a lofty ambition. Actual possession of such an instrument having in those days for him the elements of a miracle,—“contrary to experience” and baseless in probability,—he took to a “dummy.” A stout, square-faced corn stalk, duly notched for strings and stops of the scale, and a smaller one for bow,—and the far thing was to hand. A few weeks fingering and bowing in solitude and silence produced the subjective effect that when by some persistent strategy he did get hold of the wizard thing itself, he could produce—it might be too much to say, play—at first touch every note set before him. The mastery was his,—act and fact; only the expression—the soul call—was to be drawn from still inner depths.

The father purposed an army career for this boy,—there being three brothers and a sister to keep the peace at home,—and sent him at the age of fourteen to the Military Academy of Major Whiting at Ellsworth, Maine, where one lasting benefit was the compulsory acquirement of some practical acquaintance with the French language.

Meantime, as the seasons called, he kept in hand certain responsibilities at home. There was no danger of

getting the gout. A hundred acre farm, the variety of its "puts and calls," with the tenantry of its fields and barns, and the range of its tasks.—clearing woods, laying down and turning up grass-lands, sowing, hoeing, harvesting, hauling, pitching and stowing,—rendered Olympic games unnecessary. And as to vacations, except the annual militia muster, ending in gingerbread, and the Fourth of July with the burnt fingers and singed eyebrows for the week ensuing, they were consolidated into one. The two weeks' outing down the bay right after haying, in the sloop Lapwing, with home made crew, and all the family aboard, kept the foresight keen and hearts sound.

It soon became desirable that he should try some independent practice on his own feet. He found occasion, and found this enough to do. "Keeping school" was the rather significant title for such teaching as was then largely required in "up-river" towns. After one experience where he saw the disadvantage of being "too soft," he soon found himself in request at certain centers of force where the preliminary exercises of pitching the master out of the window had brought to a stand-still the course of education in those self-sufficient communities. He put his artillery on the skirmish line, and in short order reversed the polarity of the prevailing movements, not without "somebody's getting hurt," but with decided increase of local respect and his area of self-command. To express and expand the new harmony, the old bass-viol was brought in, and a winter evening singing school set up, drawing "sparks" from ten miles around.

The mother now thought her boy had developed all that was desirable in the military line, and much preferred that he should be a minister of the gospel. He settled

the question between father and mother by consenting to the latter proposal on condition that he should be a missionary to some country where the social conditions might give him a chance to "keep school," and show that Christianity is obedience to the law of right living as well as of right worshipping.

A college course was now necessary, and the youth betook himself to filling up the blank spot in his curriculum hitherto,—the Greek language. He shut himself up in the home garret, having built himself a room for this specialty, and studying day and night for half a year, committing to memory Kühner's great unabridged Greek grammar from alphabet to appendix, he entered Bowdoin College, "conditioned," but with "advanced standing" at the age of nineteen. Here he attended to his business, and took honors in every department, including the full course of mathematics, at that time extensive and rigorous,—a line in which he thought himself weak, and therefore resolved to master. He did not neglect athletics; taking it mildly the first two years in carrying on a Sunday-school two miles out of town, and the last two, leader of the choir in the college church,—with the tonic of "keeping school" in winter vacations, having in hand mostly grown-up sailor boys and millmen backward in studies but forward in manners.

Graduating at the college in 1852, he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where besides conforming to all regulations, he read his theology in Latin and his church history in German, and took up the study of the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic languages, to which he continued to devote not less than an hour a day for six years.

While at the Seminary he taught choice classes of

young ladies in the German language and literature, and also served as Supervisor of Schools in his native town of Brewer. He was choir leader with the old bass-viol, and afterwards organist at the village church; taking turn also with two old schoolmates in keeping up a flourishing Sunday school three miles out on the Ellsworth road. Not forgetting the seasons' calls at the old home, he managed to keep his physical and spiritual activities fairly well balanced.

In these years he was not intent upon any special ideal of practical life, but cherished a distinct purpose to make and keep himself ready to meet anything that might call in the line of manly action.

Before his graduation he received "calls" from three important churches; but the remarkable impression made by his "Master's Oration" at Bowdoin in 1855 on "Law and Liberty" led to his immediate appointment as Instructor in the Department of Natural and Revealed Religion, just vacated by Professor Stowe. The next year he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and held this place for five years. In the meantime, 1857, he was partially relieved from the proper duties of this chair, and appointed Instructor in French and German; and in 1861 was elected Professor of the Modern Languages of Europe. In July, 1862, leave of absence for two years was granted him for the purpose of pursuing his studies in Europe; but the serious reverses of the Union army and the critical condition of the country at that time seemed to him a call to service in another field. He was offered the colonelcy of a regiment about to be raised, but preferred to take a secondary position and properly learn his duties. The faculty of

the college, although pronounced patriots, sent a delegation to the Governor to oppose his appointment, and carried their protest so far as to disparage his fitness and ability for military command. However, on the 8th of August he was lieutenant colonel of the 20th regiment of Maine Volunteers, and in twenty days he had the organization complete with full ranks, and turning the command over to Colonel Ames of the regular army, set forth for the field. In one week more the regiment was on the front line facing the stricken field of Bull Run second, and from that time was scarcely out of sight of the enemy.

Passing through Washington he picked up a light, unbound copy of Cicero's orations, which he thrust into his saddle-bags, and found useful for pastime at a day's halt on the march, or in short-candle evenings in camp, or overlaying pain of wounds in hospital. At the end, he thought he had gained more mastery of Latin than the college rank books showed.

It was a severe ordeal to be called suddenly to active service and a responsible position in the midst of a great war, and at its gravest crisis. But his inborn aptitudes, his self discipline and habit of sustained attention served him well in rapidly gaining familiarity with his duties and confidence in his ability to perform them. His qualities were tested in the sharp engagement at Shepardstown Ford in the Battle of Antietam, in September; and in the terrible experiences of his command in the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg in December, he certainly won the master's degree in his military education. He had an arduous part in all the trying operations of that winter on the Rappahannock.

In his Corps were several young officers from West Point; and he persuaded them to hold a school of review on winter evenings in camp, to avail themselves of object lessons, and enable modest students like himself to profit by sharing. It is needless to say that his attention here was intense.

In May he was colonel of his regiment, having already acted in that capacity for three months. At Gettysburg, July 2nd, 1863, he held the extreme left of the Union line: and his conduct on that occasion in the memorable defence of Round Top won for him the admiration of the army and public fame, and was recognized by the government in the bestowal of the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished personal gallantry and conspicuous service." He was also warmly recommended by all his superior commanders for promotion to a brigadier general; but being without political backing, his papers went to rest in the pigeon holes of the War Department.

However, he received due recognition in the field. He was immediately placed in command of the famous "Light Brigade" of the Division, which he handled with marked skill in the action at Rappahannock Station. Injuries received at that time compelled his being sent from the front to Georgetown Seminary Hospital, and on his convalescence he was detailed as a member of a Court Martial trying important cases in Baltimore and Trenton.

Applying to be relieved from this duty he returned to his command at Spottsylvania Court House, May 1864. General Warren immediately placed him in command of a "forlorn hope" of nine picked regiments to make a night assault on a hitherto impregnable point of the

enemy's works. By remarkable judgment and skill he gained the position; but in the morning it was found to be commanded on both flanks by the enemy in force, and utterly untenable, and the withdrawal ordered was more difficult than the advance had been. Shortly afterward came the sharp engagements on the Totopotomoy and the North Anna, and the terrible battle of Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, in all of which his coolness of judgment and quickness of action drew special commendation. Immediately after this he received a marked honor. Two brigades of Pennsylvania Reserves from the old First Corps had been consolidated into a veteran brigade in the Fifth; and a fine new regiment being added to it, he was assigned to the command of these six regiments in special orders, being still in rank only colonel of the 20th Maine.

With this splendid brigade he made the desperate charge on Rives' Salient in the Petersburg lines, June 18, in which he was fearfully wounded, and where General Grant promoted him on the field to the rank of brigadier general "for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against a superior force of the enemy and for meritorious service" in that terrible campaign of '64. He was given up by all the regular surgeons of the Corps, and his death announced in the morning papers at the North: but his life was saved through the activity of his brother, Thomas, then Major of the 20th Maine, in bringing up the surgeon of that regiment, Dr. Shaw, who with tireless fidelity and skill worked and watched over him from midnight to dawn. Being in the extreme advance of the army there were no means at hand for his proper care, and scarcely alive from the excessive loss of blood, he had to be borne

on the shoulders of men on a burning midsummer day sixteen miles to City Point, and then taken on a transport to Annapolis Naval School Hospital. Here he lay in a tent in unspeakable agonies for two months, his surgeons daily expecting his death. Almost miraculously gaining strength enough to move about, he asked to be returned to duty in the field. He received the remarkable compliment of being applied for by General Ayres to command the regulars consolidated into a brigade in his Division, but preferred the command of volunteers, whose motive and thought of service he sympathized with more deeply.

Early in November he reported at his old command. Here again he was posted on the extreme left of the army, in a responsible and exposed position. He bore an active part in all the winter movements of his Corps, although he had to be lifted to and from his saddle for two months.

In the last campaign of the war, with two brigades he led the advance of the infantry with Sheridan, and made the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker Road, March 29, 1865, where he was twice wounded, (in the left arm and breast), and his horse was shot under him. His conduct again drew attention of the Government, and he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major General "for conspicuous gallantry" in this action. On the White Oak Road, March 31, although much disabled by wounds, he distinguished himself by recovering a lost field; and in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, his promptitude and skilful handling of troops received special official mention.

Active in the eventful pursuit and outflanking of Lee's army, in the final action at Appomattox Court House,

April 9, he was called by General Sheridan to replace his leading division of cavalry, and the first flag of truce from Longstreet came to him. His Corps commander says in an official report: "In the final action General Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before him when the announcement of the surrender was made." At the formal surrender of Lee's army he was designated to command the parade before which that army laid down the arms and colors of the Confederacy. It is characteristic of him that he received the surrendering army with a salute of honor.

On leaving Appomattox he was assigned to command of the Division, and shortly afterwards placed in charge of the region from Petersburg, twenty-five miles west on the Southside Railroad, which embraced many of the battlefields of the last campaign, over-run by both armies, now a scene of desolation, without order or law; the inhabitants having been stripped of all stores of food, and with no protection for homes and persons against swarms of renegades and marauders. It was necessary to act the autocrat. He took persons and property into his control; regulated labor, distributed supplies, established a military police, set up a court martial for trial of personal offences, whose authority was sought for, and decisions accepted by citizens seeking redress or remedy. When the army was called to the march to Washington, the citizens of Dinwiddie County tendered him a public farewell dinner, in testimony of grateful regard. He accepted the sentiment, but recommended the dinner for the people, who needed it most.

At the final grand review in Washington, his Division had the honor of being placed at the head of the column

of the Army of the Potomac, and his troops right from the surrender at Appomattox, were received by the thronging spectators as might be imagined.

On the disabandonment of the Army of the Potomac he was one of the few generals of Volunteers retained in the service, and he was assigned to a command in the Provisional Corps designed to be sent to Mexico under Sheridan to deal with the French troops whom the Emperor had sent to force a monarchy upon the people of that country. Skilful diplomacy however rendered this intervention unnecessary. In the reorganization of the Regular Army he was offered a colonelcy, with the privilege of retiring with the rank of brigadier general, on account of wounds received in the service. Not caring to be a soldier in time of peace, he declined this offer, and was mustered out of military service January 16, 1866. He had served nearly three and a half years. He had participated in more than twenty hard-fought battles, and scores of minor engagements. Five horses had been shot under him, and he six times struck by bullet and shell, was still suffering from two nearly mortal wounds.

Returning to Maine, he was offered the choice of several diplomatic offices abroad ; but almost as soon as he was out of the army, he was elected Governor of Maine by the largest majority ever given in that State. Here again he was opposed by prominent party men as not of the right stuff for their uses. The people, however, thought he would do for them, and he was continued in that office for four terms. He was called to this responsibility at a most trying time. All the State's part in the four years' war had to be reviewed ; many

accounts with the towns and with the General Government had to be straightened out and settled. The haste and excitement with which troops were raised and equipped had given opportunity for irregular proceedings and very questionable transactions. These had to be investigated; and as this led too near to some persons of prominence, the Governor had to incur some bitter and lasting enmities.

This became conspicuous in two incidents of his administration. One was his disfavor towards the establishment of a State Constabulary,—an extraordinary appliance for the execution of the Maine law, which agency in his opinion trespassed upon the rights of citizens as to their persons and homes, guaranteed by the Constitution. The other was his executing the law in the case of a negro who had perpetrated a series of crimes of the deepest turpitude, and had been sentenced to death. He gave seasonable notice to the Legislature of his sense of duty in the matter, that if they wished, they might change the law. This they declined to do, and he ordered the sentence of the courts to be carried out.

These attitudes, of course, exposed him to criticism on the part of those feeling strongly on the subjects of "temperance" and capital punishment; and the opportunity was seized upon by those whose practices and plans his sense of duty to the State had compelled him to interfere with, who set themselves to raise a tide of popular feeling against him. In this, unscrupulous misrepresentation was a part of the tactics. Furious attacks followed,—both open and secret; denunciations by churches and societies, and anonymous threats of assassination. None of these things, however, moved him.

His administration was made notable by several important public measures marking a new epoch for the State. Among these were the reorganization of the Militia; the Hydrographic Survey of the State, by which its natural resources were made known, with large and lasting benefit; the planting of the Swedish Colony in Aroostook County, for which he was made to bear much abuse at the time; payment of the old joint claim of Massachusetts and Maine for advances on account of the war of 1812; the opening of the European and North American Railway; the institution of Commissioners of Banking and of Insurance; the establishment of Normal Schools, and of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the benefit of the industrial interests of the State.

He was in some disfavor with his party because he did not approve the policy of conferring the privilege of the "suffrage" on the lately liberated slaves. He thought so delicate and difficult a task as the "reconstruction" of the South, after its terrible disasters and the overturn of its industrial, civil and social system, could be effected only by and through the best minds of the South, and by no means by hasty and sweeping measures tending to give political preponderance to the most inferior. He encountered still stronger denunciations by his support of Senator Fessenden's course in the impeachment of President Johnson.

These did not come up as State questions, but his opinions upon them were undoubtedly contrary to the prevailing party sentiment, and hence afforded a happy occasion for those so inclined to foment a feeling of party distrust towards him. They

made this so well known that on his retiring from the governorship it was thought by some of the opposing party that he might feel justified in acting with them, and Horace Greeley urged him to go on the ticket with him, as candidate for vice president. This, of course, he declined, as it would misrepresent his position on the main questions then at issue before the country.

In 1871 General Chamberlain was elected President of Bowdoin College. He took immediate measures to secure a more active interest in the college on the part of the graduates; and through this a strong movement was made which resulted in a large increase in the productive funds of the college.

Among material improvements were the completion of Memorial Hall, the entire reconstruction of Massachusetts Hall, thorough renovation of the dormitories, founding of a gymnasium, introduction of new courses of instruction, several of which at first he conducted himself, and the founding of four new professorships. The policy of his administration was to liberalize the college, to open its advantages in all possible ways to the community instead of shutting it in for a few students in the conventional classical curriculum; in short, to face it outward rather than inward. Under the influence of all this, the college took on a new departure, some of the results of which appear in the breadth and vigor of its character at the present time.

In 1878 he was appointed by the President of the United States to represent the educational interests of this country as a Commissioner at the "Exposition Universelle" in Paris. For his service here he received a medal of honor from the French Government. His

official report was published as a public document, and was pronounced by the Director of the educational exhibit to be "the best original production on public schools abroad that has been printed in America."

His most remarkable experience is connected with a passage in the political history of Maine, which might be held memorable if it were not better forgotten. The year 1880 opened with a violent demonstration over a contested election. There was no governor elect, and the choice therefore devolved upon the Legislature. But this was not permitted to organize, because its majorities were made by "members" whose title to sit was impugned by charges of bribery and fraud. There was therefore no legal nor acting State Government, but a conflux of desperate claimants. It happened that the General had been some time before, for reasons not apparent to him or anybody, elected major general by the Legislature, and assigned to the military command of the entire State. In the crisis now arising, the out-going Governor, just before his term expired, summoned the General to the capital by a formal order, "to preserve the peace and institutions of the State until a legal government was established." This order discloses the state of things. At that moment the State House was barricaded and filled with armed men. Distinguished party leaders had left their duties elsewhere and gathered at the capital, where they summoned their fighting men. The situation was made more difficult by the fact that they saw no way out but by physical force, and this was precisely what the General was summoned there to prevent. He at once dismantled the State House as a military post, and called upon the mayor to preserve the peace of the city,

while he took prompt and effective measures without the knowledge of the contestants to put down all violence by the strong hand.

His orders left him to decide for himself what was a "legal" government, but he had no official power in the determination of that question. He was far from being a welcome visitant. Each party was indignant with him because he would not at once recognize its paramount claim, and keep the contesting opponents out of the legislative chambers. He earnestly advised them to make up the case to submit to the Courts. This they did not want to do, as if doubtful of the decision, but resorted to all manner of tactics to be rid of him.

Meanwhile the State House and the city were filling up with adventurers of all sorts from all quarters, ready for a "scrimmage." Now, alarmed at the effect of their call to violence, the leaders begged the General to call out the troops. This he declined to do, as it would destroy confidence in the strength of his position, and precipitate civil war. Without calling out a single soldier or a single gun, but by his moral power, prudence, firmness and above all his command of the confidence of the people, he held the peace and honor of the State inviolate until at last the lawful measures he advocated were made effective. His course was appreciated by all dispassionate observers, and he regards this as by far the most important public service he ever rendered.

During his public career he had more than one opportunity of being chosen to the United States Senate. But he declined to be a candidate against either of the eminent men who had given the State prestige at Washington, and also declined to take personal advantage of favoring

conditions, because it seemed like self-seeking. But this his friends thought a grave mistake, as there were important interests involved other than those personal to himself, and a weakness showing unfitness for political life. This was perhaps just criticism. Many were alienated, and turned to other leaders who would take better care of themselves and their friends.

When Senator Fessenden was made Secretary of the Treasury, Governor Chamberlain appointed Hon. Lot Morrill senator in his place. When some time afterwards Senator Morrill resigned to take the office of Secretary of the Treasury, he stated that he did so upon the distinct understanding that General Chamberlain was to be appointed Senator in his place. But the then Governor hastened to give the place to Mr. Blaine, to whom this appointment came at a most opportune moment.

Perceiving that the continued personal animosity in influential quarters would work to the detriment of the college, he resigned the presidency in 1883. The Trustees and Overseers, however, solicited him to continue his lectures on Public Law for two years longer. During this period he had urgent invitations to the presidency from three other colleges of high standing. Honorable and congenial as this service might be, he was reluctant to remove from the State. In 1885, he found that the long strain of work and wounds demanded a season of complete change of occupation, and he went to Florida as president of a railroad construction company. This involved some new experiences; such as raising money on Wall Street, New York, and acting as master and pilot of a steamboat running between Cedar Keys and Homosassa, the first terminal of his road on the Gulf of

Mexico. On the completion and successful operation of this road, (now part of the Atlantic Coast Line,) he returned to Maine much improved in health.

In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Portland, and soon after this, by the favor of the Government and kindness of friends he was enabled to visit for the second time the south of Italy, and to spend some months in Egypt, making Cairo his base, whence he visited nearly all the famous historical sites on each bank of the Nile up to the first cataract. He received remarkable attentions from high personages in every branch of the public service, and also of the Mohammedan order: extraordinary privileges being accorded him by reason of his credentials from the United States Government and his personal and military reputation.

From the effect of his wounds he is never free from suffering, and is at times prostrated, requiring skilled surgical treatment. But his vigor of bearing and command of his mental powers are such that these disabilities are not ordinarily apparent. His habitual calm manner might lead to the impression that he is altogether mild. But he is a strict and almost severe disciplinarian, and of an impetuous temperament which is strikingly manifest when called to action. This is the basis of his peculiar reputation in the war, as the daring leader in desperate moments.

He is in great request as a speaker on public occasions. His writings and addresses show a tendency to reaches of thought somewhat abstruse. They are, however, suffused with a certain poetical idealism, and in religious conceptions with a spirituality almost mystical. But on

themes relating to practical life and action he comes to the front with a power that is thrilling.

His first public address was that given as orator at the founding of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Philadelphia, February 22, 1866, where he took for subject, "Loyalty;" and his analysis of that sentiment, referring it to principles more vital than laws and constitutions, produced a profound effect. As orator at the organization of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in New York City in 1869, when partisan rivalries were sharp, his just recognitions and broad sympathies brought peace and good will to the whole assembly, which made that service memorable.

Among his notable addresses is the oration at the Meade Memorial Service in Philadelphia before one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered in America, on the theme, "The Sentiment and Sovereignty of Country," and that at the dedication of the Maine monuments at Gettysburg on "The State, the Nation, and the People." Among historical addresses are that on "Maine, Her Place in History," at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876; that in 1905 on "DeMonts and Acadia," at the three-hundredth anniversary of the French settlement on the North Atlantic Coast; and that in 1906 on "The Ruling Powers in History," at a similar celebration of the beginnings of English settlement on these shores. He has given many addresses before benevolent, religious and literary societies, and on Memorial Days in all parts of the country.

He has been Vice President of the American Huguenot Society; President of the Artist-Artisan Institute, New York; President of the Webster Historical Society,

Boston; President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of the American Political Science Association; and Associate of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and of the Egyptian Exploration Society.

He is at present senior Vice President of the American Bible Society; a Trustee of Bowdoin College; a Director of the Maine Institute for the Blind, and of the American National Institute, Paris, France; member of the Maine Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the Egyptian Research, and the National Red Cross.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Pennsylvania College in 1866, and the same degree from Bowdoin in 1869.

He married in December, 1855, Miss Frances Caroline Adams, born in Boston, Mass. Her ancestors were for 150 years high officers of Government in Connecticut. She was a lineal descendant on the mother's side of Mabel Harlakenden, conspicuous in early Colonial history as "The Princess of New England," being of royal lineage in the line to which nearly all the monarchs of Europe are related. Mrs. Chamberlain passed away on the 18th of October last. The daughter is Grace Dupee, wife of Hon. Horace G. Allen of Boston, and the son, Harold Wyllys Chamberlain, a graduate of Bowdoin, 1881, recently a successful lawyer in Florida, but now residing in Brunswick, Maine, engaged upon important electrical inventions.

Roster of Vermont Chamberlains (lins) in the Civil War.

Chamberlain, Converse, Priv., Co. A, 6th Regt., Cav., Lincoln
Chamberlain, Cutler A., Priv., Co. K, 3rd Regt., Newbury
Chamberlain, Edgar
Chamberlain, Edson A., Priv., Co. G, 3rd Regt., Cav., Woodstock
Chamberlain, George O., Priv., Co. A, 7th Regt., Huntington
Chamberlain, John E., Sergt., Co. G, 6th Regt., Sheldon
Chamberlain, Joseph A., Priv., Co. H, 12th Regt., Newbury
Chamberlin, Alphonso, Priv., Co. K, 13th Regt., Franklin
Chamberlin, Amos B., Priv., Co. A, 16th Regt., Bethel
Chamberlin, Amos J., Priv., Co. G, 9th Regt., Newbury
Chamberlin, Austin E., Priv., Co. I, 12th Regt., Westminster
Chamberlin, Benj. F., Priv., Co. C, 8th Regt., Ryegate
Chamberlin, Burt J., Priv., Co. B, 13th Regt., Middlesex
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Chamberlin, Charles N., Priv., Co. K, 17th Regt., Stockbridge
Chamberlin, Charles P., 2nd Lieut., Co. I, 3rd Regt.
Chamberlin, Dana J., Priv., Co. E, 11th Regt., Brattleboro
Chamberlin, Daniel M., Priv., 3rd Battery, Light Art., Barnard
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Chamberlin, Frederick W., Priv., Co. E, 2nd Regt., Royalston
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Chamberlin, George E., Capt., Co. A, 1st Regt., Heavy Artillery,
promoted Lieut.-Col., St. Johnsbury. Camp Chamberlin
named for him there.

- Chamberlin, Harrison H., Priv., Co. D, 16th Regt., Townshend
 Chamberlin, Harvey S., Priv., Co. H, 1st Regt., Cav., Lexington
 Chamberlin, Hatch, Priv., Co. B, and Co. G, 4th Regt., Strafford
 Chamberlin, Henry D., Priv., Co. B, 3rd Regt., Jay
 Chamberlin, Henry R., Priv., Co. G, 16th Regt., Barnard
 Chamberlin, Ira T., Priv., Co. H, 7th Regt., Plymouth
 Chamberlin, James A., Priv., Co. H, 4th Regt., Ryegate
 Chamberlin, James C., Priv., 3rd Battery, Light Artillery, Barnard
 Chamberlin, Joseph, Priv., Co. E, 3rd Regt., Colebrook, N. H.
 Chamberlin, Joseph E., Priv., Co. G, 16th Regt., Barnard
 Chamberlin, Joseph W., Priv., Co. A, 8th Regt., Eden
 Chamberlin, Laurens K., 2nd Lieut., Co. J, 8th Regt., Col. Troops
 Chamberlin, Nathan B., Corp., Co. H, 4th Regt., Walden
 Chamberlin, Ozo B., Priv., Co. B, 3rd Regt., Jay
 Chamberlin, Peter, Priv., Co. B, 11th Regt., Orwell
 Chamberlin, Preston S., Capt., Co. H, 12th Regt., Bradford
 Chamberlin, Remembrance W., 1st Lieut., Co. H, 12th Regt., New-
 bury.
 Chamberlin, Russell T., 1st Lieut., Co. A, 4th Regt., Montpelier
 Chamberlin, Samuel H., 2nd Lieut., Co. B, 4th Regt., Topsham
 Chamberlin, Silas T., 10th Mass. Inf. from Thetford
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Mr. Edward W. Chamberlin	Braintree, Mass.
Mr. Edward A. Chamberlin	Trenton, N. J.
Edwin C. Chamberlin, M. D.	New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edward F. Chamberlin	Scranton, Pa.
Mr. Eli H. Chamberlain	Pontiac, Mich.
Miss Elisabeth Chamberlin	San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Elizabeth B. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth E. Chamberlain	Boston, Mass.
†Miss Ella J. Chamberlain	Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Ellen Jeanette Chamberlin	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mr. Emerson Chamberlin	Summit, N. J.
Mr. Ephraim Chamberlain	Norwood, Mass.
Mr. Erastus H. Chamberlin	Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Ernest V. Chamberlin	Camden, N. J.
*Mr. Eugene G. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain	Washington, D. C.
Gen. Frank Chamberlain	Albany, N. Y.
Mr. Frank D. Chamberlain	Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Frank D. Chamberlin	Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Frank E. Chamberlain	Manistee, Mich.
Mr. Frank H. Chamberlain	Hudson, Mass.
Mr. Frederic E. Chamberlin	Bayonne, N. J.
Mr. Fred W. Chamberlin	Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Frederic W. Chamberlain	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. George B. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. George Clinton Chamberlin	Indianapolis, Ind.
George E. Chamberlain, M. D.	Manilla, P. I.
Hon. George E. Chamberlin	Portland, Ore.
Mr. George F. Chamberlin	New York, N. Y.
Mr. G. Howard Chamberlin, M. D.	Yonkers, N. Y.
George M. Chamberlin, M. D.	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. George R. Chamberlain	New Haven, Conn.
Mr. George Thomas Chamberlain	Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. George W. Chamberlin	Summit, N. J.

*Rev. George W. Chamberlain, D. D. . . . Bahia, Brazil, S. A.

(Died July 31, 1902.)

†Mr. George W. Chamberlain	Weymouth, Mass.
Miss Gertrude Chamberlin	Boston, Mass.
Mr. Harlow H. Chamberlain	Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Harold Wyllys Chamberlain	Brunswick, Me.
Mr. Harry G. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Miss Hattie J. Chamberlain	New Haven, Conn.
Miss Helen Chamberlain	Hyde Park, Mass.
Miss Helen M. C. Chamberlin	Washington, D. C.
Miss Henrietta M. Chamberlaine	Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Henry Chamberlain	Three Oaks, Mich.
Mr. Henry E. Chamberlin	Gridley, Kan.
Mr. Henry L. Chamberlin	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Henry N. Chamberlain	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Henry R. Chamberlain	London, Eng.
†Mr. Herbert B. Chamberlain	Brattleboro, Vt.
Capt. Hiram S. Chamberlain	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. Horace P. Chamberlain	Buffalo, N. Y.
*Mr. Isaac W. Chamberlin	Lafayette, Ind.

(Died December 15, 1904.)

Mr. Isaac C. Chamberlain	Dubuque, Iowa.
Miss Isabella S. Chamberlin	Washington, D. C.
Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, LL. D.	Madras, India.
Mr. Jacob A. Chamberlain	Warwick, N. Y.
*†Mr. Jacob Chester Chamberlain	New York, N. Y.

(Died July 28, 1905.)

Rev. James A. Chamberlin, D.D.	Berkeley, Cal.
Mr. James I. Chamberlain	Harrisburg, Pa.
Mr. James Roswell Chamberlin	Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. James W. Chamberlain	Akron, Ohio.
†Miss Jessie C. Chamberlin	Boston, Mass.
Mr. John Chamberlin	Lexington, Mo.
*Mr. John F. Chamberlin	Summit, N. J.

(Died September 14, 1905.)

Mr. John W. Chamberlain Portland, Ore.
 *Mr. John Wilson Chamberlin Tiffin, Ohio.

(Died August 11, 1901.)

*Joseph E. M. Chamberlaine, M. D. Easton, Md.

(Died January 30, 1901.)

Joseph E. Chamberlin New York, N. Y.

*Mr. Joseph L. Chamberlain Cherry Valley, N. Y.

(Died December 30, 1900.)

†Maj.-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL. D. . . . Brunswick, Me.

Mr. J. D. Chamberlin Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Joseph H. Chamberlin Chicago, Ill.

James P. Chamberlin, M. D. Boston, Mass.

Mr. Joseph R. Chamberlain Raleigh, N. C.

†Jehiel W. Chamberlin, M. D. St. Paul, Minn.

†Miss Laura B. Chamberlain Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Lee Chamberlain Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Lee Chamberlain Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Leon T. Chamberlain St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Lewis H. Chamberlin Detroit, Mich.

†Miss Lizzie F. Chamberlain Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain Brockton, Mass.

Mark Chamberlin, D. D. S. Cody, Wyo.

*Mark A. Chamberlain, M. D. Winthrop, Iowa.

(Died July 3, 1905.)

Mr. Martin H. Chamberlin Rutland, Vt.

Miss Mary Chamberlin San Antonio, Tex.

Miss Mary Dunton Chamberlain Portland, Me.

Pres. McKendree H. Chamberlin, LL.D. Lebanon, Ill.

*†Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, LL.D. Chelsea, Mass.

(Died June 25, 1900.)

†Mr. Montague Chamberlain Cambridge, Mass.

*Mr. Moses Chamberlin Milton, Pa.

(Died July 29, 1902.)

†Myron L. Chamberlain, M. D. Boston, Mass.

*Mr. Nahum B. Chamberlain Jamaica Plain, Mass.

(Died January 11, 1905.)

*†Mr. Newell Chamberlain Cambridge, Mass.

(Died February 10, 1905.)

Mr. Norman A. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C.

*†Miss N. Augusta Chamberlain Auburndale, Mass.

(Died March 22, 1900.)

*Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlayne Monument Beach, Mass.

(Died April 1, 1901.)

*Mr. Orin S. Chamberlain Chicago, Ill.

(Died February, 1902.)

Capt. Orville T. Chamberlain Elkhardt, Ind.

Mr. Patrick Chamberlaine Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Paul Mellen Chamberlain Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Prescott Chamberlain Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. Preston S. Chamberlin Bradford, Vt.

Mr. Remembrance W. Chamberlain So. Newbury, Vt.

Mr. Richard H. Chamberlain Oakland, Cal.

Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Rollin S. Chamberlin Harrisburg, Penn.

Mr. Roswell W. Chamberlain Chester, N. Y.

†Brig-Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain Barre Plains, Mass.

Miss Sarah Abigail Chamberlin Cumberland Foreside, Me.

†Miss Sarah P. Chamberlain Salem, Mass.

Mr. Simeon E. Chamberlain Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Sylvester Chamberlain Buffalo, N. Y.

†Col. Simon E. Chamberlin Washington, D. C.

†Miss S. Emma Chamberlin Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Samuel D. Chamberlin Hartford, Conn.

Mr. S. Harrison Chamberlain Allston Mass.

Mr. S. R. Chamberlain Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Smith T. Chamberlin Derby, Conn.

*Mr. Stillman W. Chamberlain Braintree, Mass.

(Died September 20, 1903.)

†Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlin, LL.D. Chicago, Ill.

†Mr. Thomas Chamberlain	Hyde Park, Mass.
Mr. Thomas E. Chamberlin	Brookline, Mass.
Mr. Walter N. Chamberlin	New Carlisle, Ohio.
*Mr. Ward B. Chamberlin	New York, N. Y.

(Died November 14, 1903.)

Mr. Warren Chamberlain	Honolulu, H. I.
Capt. Wilbur F. Chamberlain	Hannibal, Mo.
Mr. Willard DeWitt Chamberlin	Dayton, Ohio.
Mr. Willard N. Chamberlain	Brookline, Mass.
Mr. William Chamberlain	Portland, Me.
Mr. William Chamberlaine	Norfolk, Va.
Mr. William Chamberlain	Ashbourne, Pa.
Capt. William Chamberlaine	Fortress Monroe, Va.
*Prof. William B. Chamberlain	Oak Park, Ill.

(Died March 7, 1903.)

Mr. William B. Chamberlin	Torresdale, Pa.
Mr. William C. Chamberlain	Charlottesville, Va.
Mr. William C. Chamberlain	Dubuque, Iowa.
†Mr. William Carlton Chamberlain	Louisville, Ky.
Mr. William H. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. William H. Chamberlin	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. William H. Chamberlain	Kanona, N. Y.
Mr. William Joseph Chamberlain	Denver, Colo.
*Mr. William N. Chamberlin	Pittsfield, Mass.

(Died August 9, 1901.)

Major William N. Chamberlin	Washington, D. C.
Mr. William Porter Chamberlain	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. William R. Chamberlain	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. William Reginald Chamberlain	Portland, Me.
Mr. William S. Chamberlain	Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. William W. Chamberlaine	Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. T. Eaton Clapp	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*†Mrs. Alice G. Chamberlain Clarke	Southbridge, Mass.

(Died July 8, 1899.)

Mrs. Mary L. C. Clarke	Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Alfred W. Cole	Boston, Mass.

Mrs. George N. Conklin	Marquette, Mich.
†Edward Cowles, M. D., LL.D. . . .	Boston, Mass.
Miss Caroline Crosman	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. T. William Dale	Auburndale, Mass.
*Mrs. Amie Whiting Damon	Reading, Mass.

(Died January 26, 1902.)

Mrs. Nathan A. Davis	Concord, Mass.
Mrs. Nestor W. Davis	Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. A. E. Dick	Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Kate C. Dillingham	Denver, Colo.
Miss Hattie Chamberlin Drew	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. John C. Eccleston	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah C. Eccleston	Buenos Ayres, S. A.
Mr. Elbert Eli Farman	Warsaw, N. Y.
Mr. Charles N. Fessenden	Chicago, Ill.
Judge William T. Forbes	Worcester, Mass.
Miss Harriott A. Fox	Chicago, Ill.
†Mrs. Caroline W. Furst	Bellefonte, Pa.
Miss Adelaide C. Gray	Lynn, Mass.
Miss Mary E. Grover	White River Junction, Vt.
†Mrs. Helen Guilford	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Mrs. O. H. Harding	Allston, Mass.

(Died January 30, 1903.)

Mrs. George B. Harvey	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. William Hayes	Winona, Minn.
Mrs. Lucy Chamberlain Hayward	London, Eng.
Mrs. Harriet C. I. Hewitt	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
†Miss Louise H. Hinckley	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie T. C. Hughes	Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. H. D. Hurley	West Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Cleora E. Jefferds	Foxcroft, Me.
*Mr. Charles A. Jewell	Hartford, Conn.

(Died June 25, 1905.)

*Miss Charlotte A. Jewell	Hartford, Conn.
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(Died October 23, 1903.)

Mrs. A. E. Johnson	West Somerville, Mass.
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Mrs. Annie B. Chamberlain Keene	. . .	Bangor, Me.
†Mrs. Etta F. C. Kendall	. . .	Auburndale, Mass.
*†Mrs. Eliza M. C. Kennedy	. . .	Watertown, Mass.

(Died September 21, 1903.)

†Mr. Horace Kennedy	. . .	Boston, Mass.
†Mrs. Harriet P. Kimball	. . .	Dubuque, Iowa.
Mrs. Israel H. Light	. . .	Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. Helen M. C. Lloyd	. . .	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret C. MacFadden	. . .	Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. C. B. McLean	. . .	Pittsburg, Pa.
*Rev. Moses Mellen Martin, D.D.	. . .	Ovid, Mich.

(Died September 25, 1902.)

Mrs. James A. Merritt	. . .	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Oscar F. Moore	. . .	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. W. E. F. Moon	. . .	Summit, N. J.
Mrs. Florence Chamberlain Moseley	. . .	New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Charles C. Nicholls	. . .	St. Louis, Mo.
*Mr. John Chamberlain Ordway	. . .	Concord, N. H.

(Died April 23, 1905.)

†Mrs. Carrie A. C. Oxford	. . .	Holden, Mass.
Miss Amy Katherine Pearson	. . .	Baltimore, Md.
†Mr. George Herbert Perry	. . .	Cambridge, Mass.
†Mrs. Minnie A. C. Perry	. . .	Cambridge, Mass.
†Mr. Ralph Dana Perry	. . .	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Charles B. Platt	. . .	Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Arthur H. Pray	. . .	Boston, Mass.
Miss Lucinda C. Ragan	. . .	London, Ohio.
Mr. Roe Reisinger	. . .	Franklin, Pa.
Mr. John S. Ringwalt, Jr.	. . .	Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Prof. Ralph Curtis Ringwalt	. . .	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elisha Risley	. . .	West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Albert S. Roe	. . .	New York, N. Y.
Miss Emma Ten-Broeck Runk	. . .	Lambertville, N. J.
†Mrs. Charles W. Seymour	. . .	Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Amy Chamberlain Shanks	. . .	Round Lake, N. Y.
Mr. Frank C. Shipley	. . .	Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Anna Eugenia Smiley	. . .	Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Willis Smith	Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Grace Chamberlin Snook	Hartwell, Ohio.
Mr. Arthur C. Sprague	Wollaston, Mass.
Mr. Frank H. Sprague	Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Baldwin Stoddard	Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.
†Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D..	Auburndale, Mass.
Miss Georgiana Viola Wait	Waltham, Mass.
Mr. Edward K. Warren	Three Oaks, Mich.
Mrs. Edward K. Warren	Three Oaks, Mich.
Miss Jennie Chamberlain Watts	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Martha C. Wilson	Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Arthur Chamberlain Wise	Brookline, Mass.

Associate Members.

Mr. George M. Brown	Hartford, Conn.
†Mr. George B. Caswell	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. William B. Chamberlin	Torresdale, Pa.
Mrs. Anna Garland Chamberlain	Andover, Mass.
†Mrs. Asa W. Chamberlin	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. Catherine W. Chamberlain	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Charles E. Chamberlin	Port Washington, W
Mrs. Eugene G. Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fannie E. Chamberlin	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Jacob C. Chamberlain	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Chamberlin	Greenville, N. H.
†Mrs. Newell Chamberlain	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Robert H. Chamberlain	Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Samuel E. Chamberlain	Barre Plains, Mass.
Mrs. Thomas Chamberlain	Hyde Park, Mass.
• Mrs. James I. Chamberlain	Harrisburg, Pa.
Mr. Nathan A. Davis	Concord, Mass.
Mrs. Charles A. Jewell	Hartford, Conn.
†Mr. James H. Kendall	Auburndale, Mass.
Hon. Oscar H. Leland	McGregor, Tex.
*†Mr. Frank W. Perry	Cambridge, Mass.

(Died June 20, 1898.)

Mrs. Willard N. Chamberlain	Brookline, Mass.
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NOTICES.

WAR LISTS.

Lists of soldiers of the family name in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, (including Maine,) Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland have been published in the Report of 1900; those in the war for the Union from Massachusetts and California, and those in the Spanish war from Pennsylvania in the Report for 1902. There are now in hand lists relating to the late wars, which have been made up by the efforts of the Committee on Recent Wars and the Corresponding Secretary, for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey. That for Vermont is presented in this volume.

CHART RECORDS.

Attention is called to the earnest wish of the Association that members of the Chamberlain families, whether of this name or some other, record their ancestry for at least five generations upon the chart enclosed with this Report, and send the same to the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Caswell, 27 River Street, Cambridge, Mass., before the next annual meeting, to be preserved by the Association as records valuable for all members of the families desiring to trace and connect their genealogies.

NEXT MEETING.

The next annual meeting will be an important one. A general desire has been expressed that it be made also one of special social character, enabling members to become more intimately acquainted with each other and to widen their sphere of interest by familiar interchange of personal and family history and incident. Members are requested to take part freely in this enjoyable feature of the occasion. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive suggestions as to desirable details for this meeting.

CORRECTION.

On page 80, lines 22 and 25, the years should read 1904 and 1905.

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3. If the surname or family name in the direct line has changed by marriage, that is, if descent has been through a daughter, then enter this surname on the short line above the ancestral line.

4. Fill in all names and dates possible, as these will assist in tracing the ancestry further, or serve as clues in linking together several apparently distinct families. Place a question mark in brackets [?] after any entry of which there is any doubt.

Married		(Name in full)
at		(Place)
(Date of marriage)	Dau. or Son of.	(Father's given name)
(Years of birth and death)		
(Surname)		
(Ancestral Line or Line of direct descent— <hr/>		
born	at	(Place)
(Date in full)		
died	in	(Place)
(Date in full)	of	(Principal residence)
Brothers and sisters--given names :		



